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OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T.

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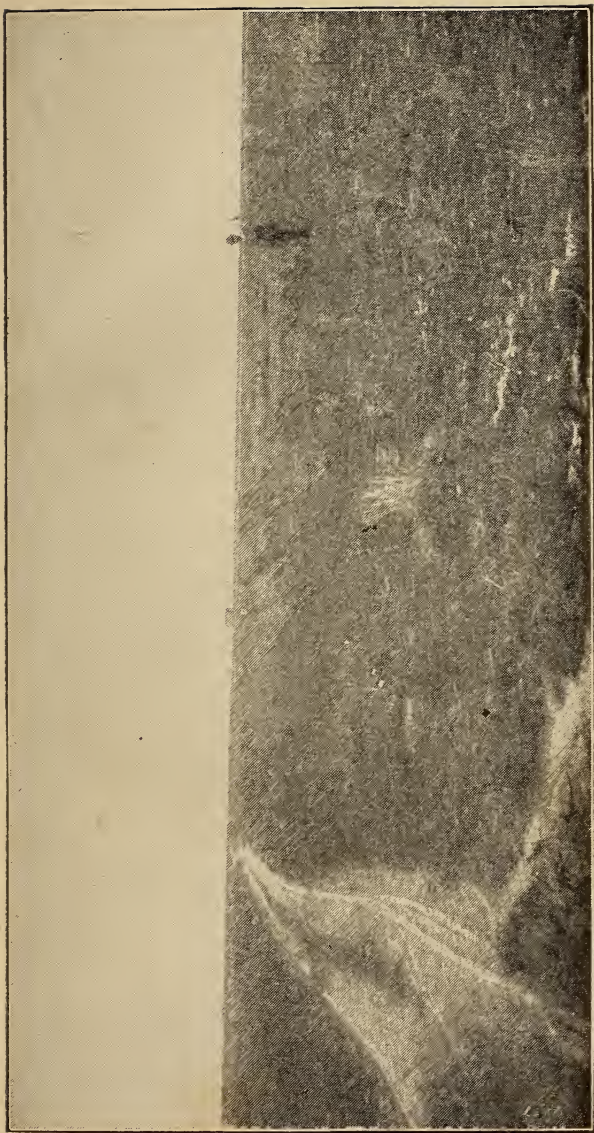
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May 2, 1901-1



By courtesy of the Santa Fe Route.

BEFORE THE PIONEERS CAME.



SCHOOL BUILDING IN PERRY.



HIGH SCHOOL AT NORMAN.



WASHINGTON SCHOOL, OKLAHOMA CITY.

INTRODUCTION.

My three objects in publishing this book is: First, for personal gain; secondly, to perpetuate and place on record in other cities in a convenient and lasting form the wonderful story of a twelve year old Oklahoma city, just as it was on the first day of the first year as published in the Oklahoma City Times-Journal's Twentieth Century edition. In years to come this little book will be of interest to those who were doing business in Oklahoma City January 1, 1901; it will be of interest to thousands who will be here in after years. Thirdly, to advertise my adopted city and bring capital here to be used in manufacturing more than we do.

We have good soil to back us, a splendid climate—land is the foundation of all wealth. Every state in the union has one or more good cities; Oklahoma City has the start, the brains, the capital, the buildings, the required energy—our banks all needed capital to foster and assist any legitimate enterprise. Why buy brooms in Kansas when we have a factory that makes better brooms here?

Why buy stale northern roasted coffee if we have a steam coffee roaster in our own town? Why buy baking powder manufactured in the north; we have just as good a formula as they have. **THE MARKETS OF THE WORLD ARE OPEN TO US.** We can buy anything they use. Why send away from our home town to have printing done? We can do it here just as cheap, just as well. I might go on and on through everything you or I use, until the list would be too long. I think it a shame for any person in Oklahoma City to sweep with a broom branded any other place if they can buy one branded Oklahoma City, that they can buy for the same price made at home. Stand by your local industries if worthy until the stores fall. We can make a Dallas of Oklahoma City if we are true to ourselves and true to our local industries, **OUR LOCAL INDUSTRIES CANNOT LIVE IF NOT PATRONIZED BY HOME PEOPLE.** Can we ask other towns to buy our goods if we do not buy them ourselves?

We do not want to erect a Chinese wall around Oklahoma City and keep out competition, nothing of the sort. If our flour mills make good flour (and they do), we ought to patronize them if they are reasonable in their prices.

Without these home mills many houses would be vacant, many men idle on our streets, less money disbursed at home.

Let this be our slogan: "Stand by our home industries if worthy, until the stars fall." Our pay roll makes some homes happy, puts carpet on the floor, pictures on the wall.

Oklahoma City, O. T., March 1, 1901.

Oklahoma City Self Made.

Oklahoma City does not owe its start in life to the favors of congress, or to an executive order. The site itself had to be fought for with homestead claimants. Not a foot of land had been reserved where now stands the chief city of the Territory, nor did the government name this point as a site for a land office, an institution indispensable to town boomers. Even the little old log postoffice was a trespasser in one minute after the country was legally open to settlement. No government official by word or deed had suggested that here might be built a populous and handsome city. Yet the word had got out days, months and even years before settlement was permitted, that here would some day be built the chief city of the Territory. Before the Santa Fe road had invaded the Territory the boomers during one of their periodic incursions, located the point three miles east. The Santa Fe fixed the point definitely. Who spread the reports that here was the place for the chief city of the Territory? The boomers, who had traveled by wagon and horseback over every section of the promised land. They knew that the country for miles around was rich in agricultural possibilities;

that agriculture could be carried on with profit without the sacrifice of health; that the climate was salubrious; and that the North Canadian river afforded abundance of pure water indispensable to the building of a city. They knew too, that a railway would soon parallel the river, insuring at least two railways to the city they confidently believed would be built where the Santa Fe crossed the North Canadian river.

The first land offices, the Meccas of all town boomers, were located at Kingfisher and Guthrie.

Such was the situation when the multitudes were turned loose upon Oklahoma. The hordes of town boomers gathered at the land office towns where speedy realization was promised. Fully 15,000 gathered at Guthrie, and but 3,000 at Oklahoma City. A month later Guthrie's population had shrunk; Oklahoma City's had increased daily. In one year Guthrie possessed 1,000 more people than Oklahoma City. In two years Guthrie's margin was less still, while Oklahoma City's brick frontage was double that of Guthrie. For two years thereafter Oklahoma City was busy replacing tents and frail wooden structures with modern business blocks. At the beginning of 1894, Guthrie was still ahead slightly in population but Oklahoma City was far

ahead in business structures and wealth.

For a period of three and a half years, from January 1894 until July 1897, Oklahoma City experienced the most trying ordeal which ever falls to the lot of a town. It had to undergo the agonizing and soul-trying ordeal of a transformation from a county seat retail town to a metropolitan wholesale and jobbing point. In 1892 the Choctaw built into the city from the west, and in 1894 it built eastward to a connection with the South McAlester-Wister division. Prior to that extension Oklahoma City enjoyed a wagon trade covering a fairly well settled territory eastward for a distance of fifty miles. The railway cut it all off. Then there were wailings and lamentations among business men, and short-sighted people damned all railways and particularly the Choctaw. Stout-hearted ones, however, kept courage and instilled hope of a far brighter future into the community. They felt confident that the jobbing interests would eventually replace the wagon trade, but the jobbing interests grew slowly until the advent of the 'Frisco in 1898. With five avenues out of the city a successful jobbing trade could be carried on. The trade then began to grow faster than the population. In six months time the city had regained all that it had lost. In a year it pass-

ed in point of business its only commercial rival, Guthrie. As the jobbing interests increased new lines of business were added. To-day the wholesale interests of this city include groceries, packing house products, fruits and vegetables, beer, wines and liquors, hardware, drugs, harness and saddles, poultry, ginning machinery, dry goods, lumber, sash and doors, seeds, school supplies, books, notions, farm implements, farm machinery, threshing machines, paints, glass and oils, buggies, furniture, coal, jewelry, petroleum products, paper, dental supplies and blank books. Fully one-half the population of the city is supported by the wholesale houses.

In connection with the wholesale interests attention is called to the list of 300 traveling salesmen residing in Oklahoma City, printed elsewhere in this issue.

When the city's transportation facilities made it possible for them to do business, manufactories began to gather here. The first to come were flour mills, the city having now three of the finest in the Territory. The next in importance are the big cotton seed oil mill, the compress, the packing house, the brewery, the distilleries, harness factory and the broom factories. In addition to these, our manufactories now include cotton gins, planing mills, foundries, brick kilns,

mattress works, candy factories, drug specialties, blank books, tents and awnings, cornice and ornamental tin and sheet copper works, bottling of carbonated waters, cigars, ice and cold storage, fruit packages, feed and meal mills, sash and doors and furniture.

Some Early Day History.

A sketch of Oklahoma City would not be complete without mention of the famous capital fight.

In the organic act provision was made for the calling of the first legislative assembly to meet at Guthrie. This assembly was charged with the duty of locating the capital of the Territory. The legislature met in September 1890, and even before the organization was perfected the capital question was the chief issue. The legislature was organized on the capital issue, Oklahoma winning by one majority in each house. From that hour for sixty days the battle waged hot and furious. A vote was reached and a bill was passed locating the capital at Oklahoma City. The governor vetoed it upon the ground of technical irregularity. Another long struggle was necessary to pass another bill which did not contain the objectionable feature of the former bill. Again he vetoed the bill without assigning a valid reason. Then

the Oklahoma City crowd joined with Kingfisher and voted the capital to that place. A veto was again interposed. The session was more than half gone and a full set of laws was yet to be created, so by mutual consent it was agreed that the question should not again be raised during that session.

No further action has since been taken to locate the capital, and Guthrie holds the officers because the legislature has never carried out the provisions of the organic act which placed the capital location in its hands.

Oklahoma City is still in the field as a candidate for capital honors. When it entered the race ten years ago it was the second city in size and wealth. Now it is almost double the size of its rival and possesses more than double the wealth and business. In the next contest Oklahoma City expects to enjoy the fruits of its victory.

The City as it Now Appears.

The city is compactly built both in the residence and business districts. Few vacant spaces can be found within a half mile of the business center. Most of the business is done in modern brick and stone business blocks, the total brick and stone frontage aggregating 7,592 feet. Of the modern business blocks,

one is a six-story building, one a five story, eight are four stories, seven are three stories and the balance are mostly two stories. Some business is still done in wooden structures around the outer edges of the business district, but the wooden business structures are rapidly disappearing.

The residence district is generally supplied with shade trees and ornamental shrubbery and well kept lawns of blue grass while clover and bermuda abound. The residence buildings range from the one story shack to the \$15,000 residences.

Oklahoma City is by far the handsomest city in the Southwest, its business district being compact and business-like in appearance and the residence districts so adorned with shade trees and shrubbery as to make it most attractive.

A Peep Into the Future.

The magnificent jobbing business established in Oklahoma City is due to its peculiarly favorable location. Wichita is the nearest competitor on the north, distance 175 miles; Fort Smith is the nearest on the east, distance, 200 miles; Dallas is the nearest on the south, distance, 200 miles; no competing points exist on the west. The points mentioned are competitors, but have no superiority over Oklahoma City. The great jobbing

centers are still farther away, the distance to St. Louis being 540 miles and to Kansas City 395 miles. The Oklahoma City & Western railway is now ready to begin construction upon its line from Oklahoma City to Acme, Texas, and the Choctaw road has begun work upon its western extension. Both lines open a fine country which is directly tributary to Oklahoma City.

The jobbing and manufacturing business has doubled within a year and several fine institutions have purchased ground for the erection of jobbing houses or have contracted for long leases upon blocks to be especially constructed for their business. In this connection may be mentioned a big wholesale furniture warehouse, a large four-story building built especially for a wholesale dry goods firm; a \$20,000 broom factory, a brewery, the foundation of which is now in; Dold Packing company's building for distributing meat products; McCormick Harvester company's building, 75x140 feet and three stories high. A project for a cotton mill which will employ 300 people is practically assured.

Oftentimes a town will reach a population of 14,000 without any other backing than just the retail trade the surrounding country affords, the entire growth beyond 5,000 being forced by

real estate speculations. No such a condition exists in Oklahoma City. There has been no attempt by the owners of suburban property to boom the place. Not a single house has been erected simply for the purpose of selling adjacent vacant property. There is now a demand for 200 more residences than the city can supply. The completion of the institutions now in course of construction and contracted for will give employment to 200 more men, necessitating 200 more residences for them alone. The extension of the Choctaw and the construction of the Oklahoma City & Western, (both already provided for) will add 500 men to the railway force of the city.

The postoffice receipts, the bank deposits, the vote and the school enrollment can be accurately ascertained. The postoffice and bank business are the best kind of evidence as to business conditions, and the school enrollment and the vote at annual elections indicate the increase or decrease in population. These evidences go to prove that the business of the city is increasing at the rate of thirty-five to forty per cent per annum while the population is increasing at the rate of twenty-five to thirty per cent.

There is every reason to believe that

the present rate of increase will continue for at least three or four years to come. There is in sight business enough and sufficient momentum to extend the city's era at least three years more. It may go on without a break for ten years. There is nothing in sight now to indicate a let-up at any time. Three years of increase as at present will make it a city of 25,000 population.

Climatic Conditions.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory, is situated in latitude 35 degrees, 26 minutes N.; longitude 97 degrees, 33 minutes W.; and at an elevation of 1214 feet above sea level.

The city is located on the north side of the North fork of the Canadian river, and extends over the river lowland and the neighboring bluffs.

An abundant water supply is afforded by the river for all required purposes.

The soil ranges from black loam, on the lowlands, to a sandy, clayey soil on the upland.

The surrounding country extends to the northward, westward, and southward in wide spreading, rolling prairie, and to the eastward in bluffy ridges, covered with scrub oak.

Situated as the city is, far southward in latitude, one would naturally suppose

that excessive heat would prevail during the summer season, but such is not the fact; owing to its elevation the nights are, as a rule, comfortable cool, while the heat of the day is moderate to a great extent by the brisk wind almost always in movement across the plains, which in connection with the dry condition of the air causes a low wet bulb or sensible temperature affecting the individual.

During the winter months, owing to the fact that the general trend of the storm and cold wave paths lies far to the northward of this locality, the general wind movement is from the southward, and from sections heated by the more direct rays of the sun; as a result the cold winds following the passage of the storm areas are greatly tempered as they move southward, and the importation of cold air from the frozen and wintry sections to the northwestward is reduced to a minimum; such cold, as is carried in, retains its hold but a short time over this locality, and is usually not more severe than an ordinary winter condition over the more northerly portions of the country. It is a rare thing to have the haily avocations interrupted more than a day or two during a winter season.

Charts of annual precipitation cover-

ing the period from 1870 to 1896, inclusive, show that the precipitation at this city compares favorably, in amount, with that over northern Missouri, the northern portion of the Ohio valley, and the Middle States; the same fact holding true for the distribution of precipitation throughout the different seasons of the year.

Relative to the amount of sunshine, the percentage is greater for this locality by from 10 to 20 per cent, than over the above named localities, thus being more advantageous for the action of the heat of the sun toward forcing to maturity and development to perfection of equivalent crops planted in the different localities.

The normal annual mean temperature of Oklahoma City is about the same as that of Fort Smith, Ark.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Charlotte and Raleigh, N. C.; while that for the month of January compares with Springfield, Mo.; Cairo, Ill., and Washington, D. C.; that for July with Fort Smith, Ark.; Birmingham Ala., and Columbia, S. C.

The minimum mean temperature during July (night), compares with those of Springfield, Mo.; Columbia, Mo., Evansville, Ind., Atlanta Ga., Charlotte, N. C., and Richmond, Va.

The lowest temperature ever observed,

17 degrees below zero, compares with lowest observed at Fort Smith, Ark., Cairo, Ill., Knoxville, Tenn., and Washington, D. C.

The highest ever observed, 104 degrees above zero, with that of Topeka, Kan., Des Moines, Ia., Cincinnati, O., and Washington, D. C.

The year 1898 was about an average one over the country, and the following comparisons are given between this, and other reporting stations, for that period, as taken from the annual report of the Chief of the Weather Bureau:

	Temperature				
	Maximum.	Minimum	Precipitation.	Average Wind Velocity.	With .01 inch Precipitation.
Albany, N. Y.....	100	--12	38 77	7 5	148
Atlantic City, N. J	94	7	38 68	11 2	127
Baltimore, Md....	104	10	36 46	5 4	125
Chattanooga, Ten	97	12	40 47	7 1	127
Chicago, Ill.....	94	--8	33 77	17 4	108
Cincinnati, O....	98	1	38 97	7 8	133
Concordia, Kas...	106	--5	20 33	7 2	80
Des Moines, Ia...	99	--10	28 33	7 6	106
La Cross, Wis....	95	--19	23 49	6 9	106
Oklahoma. O. T.	97	8	35 88	10 6	77
Omaha, Neb.....	100	--10	27 84	7 9	96
Pittsburg, Pa.....	99	0	35 76	6 3	151
Washington, D. C	101	2	37 72	6 5	128

The records of the Weather Bureau show the following summarized data for the past ten years:

The mean annual temperature, in degrees Fahrenheit, was 59.1; the highest annual, 61.0 in 1896, and lowest, 57.9 in 1895; the highest monthly, 83.8 in August 1899, and lowest, 27.4 in February 1899.

The maximum temperature was 104 July 3, 1894, and August 1, 1896, and the minimum, 17 below zero, on February 12, 1899.

The mean annual precipitation, in inches and hundredths, was 32.46; the highest annual, 43.66 in 1899, and lowest, 21.90 in 1896; the highest monthly was 11.90 in May 1892, and the least, 0.06 in October 1893, the greatest in 24 consecutive hours, 5.01 on May 3 and 4, 1898.

The annual average snowfall was 7.7 inches; greatest, 14.8 in 1895, and least, 0.2 inch in 1896; the greatest amount in 24 hours was 6.7 inches on January 17 and 18, 1892.

The average number of clear days was 211; partly cloudy days, 84; cloudy days, 69, rainy days, 85.

The average date of first killing frost in Autumn was November 1; last killing frost in spring, April 3; first snow in winter, December 4; last February 28.

The prevailing wind direction was south.

TEN YEAR AVERAGES

	Temperature degrees	Precipitation in inches
January	37.0	1.56
February	37.7	0.98
March	48.3	2.24
April	61.0	2.80
May	67.8	5.66
June	75.9	2.89
July	79.1	4.13
August	79.0	2.68
September	73.8	2.82
October	62.0	2.14
November	48.0	2.31
December	39.9	2.23



Oklahoma City's Banks.

There are in operation in this city to date three banking institutions that are the largest in the Territory, and there will be established in a few weeks two other banks, one of which will be a savings institution, backed with ample capital and the other will be a bank that will have a capital of at least \$250,000, and possibly \$400,000. The scheme of this last institution is for the forming of a banking institution that will have ample capital to handle the paper of the banks throughout the two territories that now use their correspondents in Kansas City and St. Louis to clear such accumulated paper as they receive from cattlemen and other large borrowers of money.

The three banks that are in operation here at this time are all sterling institutions and they have deposits that make them the strongest institutions of the Territory by a number of hundred thousand of dollars. Their total deposits to the close of business on December 13, was \$1,369,505.57, and the deposits at the close of business last Saturday were large enough to make the total \$1,500,000. This exceeds the total deposits of the three banks at Guthrie, the next largest city by a total of over \$600,000, and when it is understood that the Territorial deposits are figured in the total

of the Guthrie banks and that they amount at all times to more than \$150,000, it will be seen that the banks here will show twice the deposits of the next largest city. The following are the detailed statements of the banks on December 13, 1900:

THE STATE NATIONAL BANK.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$516,742.08
U. S. Bonds	12,937.50
Stocks, securities, etc	1,028.01
Furniture and fixtures	1,000.00
With U. S. treasurer	562.50
Cash and with banks	231,592.51
<hr/>	
Total	\$763,862.60

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	\$ 50,000.00
Surplus and profits	36,780.74
Circulation	11,250.00
Deposits	665,831.86
<hr/>	
Total	\$763,862.60

DIRECTORS.

Edw. H. Cooke, Whit M. Grant, James L. Wilkin, Henry Will, L. F. Kramer, F. M. Riley, C. E. Bennett and C. F. Colcord.

WESTERN NATIONAL BANK.

Capital, \$50,000.00. Undivided profits,
\$25,000.00.

OFFICERS.

M. L. Turner, President; F. R. Holt,
Cashier; C. M. Bosworth, Assistant
Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

George A. Metcalfe, Capitalist, Kansas
City, Mo.; J. A. Ryan, Surgeon A. T. &
S. F. Ry.; Eugene Wallace, Capitalist;
A. L. Frick, Railway Constructor; M. L.
Turner, President.

Condensed report to the Comptroller
of the Currency of the condition of The
Western National Bank, Oklahoma City,
O. T., at the close of business, December
13, 1900:

Loans and discounts	\$166,489.48
Securities, warrants, etc.	37,629.53
Furniture and fixtures	1,295.00
U. S. Bonds and pre-	
miums	171,150.00
Cash and sight ex-	
change	249,725.62
	420,875.62.

Total \$626,289.63

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	\$ 50,000.00
Undivided profits, net	30,975.19
Circulation	50,000.00

Deposits	495,314.44
----------------	------------

Total	\$626,289.63
-------------	--------------

F. R. HOLT, Cashier.

Opened for business January 3, 1899.

THE BANK OF COMMERCE.

Resources of this institution at the close of business December 19th, as follows:

Loans and discounts	\$141,015.78
---------------------------	--------------

Real estate, furniture, etc. . .	895.02
----------------------------------	--------

Cash and sight exchange	95,830.13
------------------------------	-----------

Revenue stamps	510.93
----------------------	--------

Total	\$238,251.86
-------------	--------------

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	\$ 25,000.00
---------------------	--------------

Surplus and profits	4,894.59
---------------------------	----------

Deposits	208,357.27
----------------	------------

Total	\$238,251.86
-------------	--------------

The officers are Jas. H. Wheeler, President; J. H. Everest, Vice President; C. H. Everest, Cashier, and O. L. Avey, Assistant Cashier.

Directors are J. H. Wheeler, J. B. Wheeler, J. H. Everest, C. H. Everest, D. T. Flynn and Richard Avey.

This bank is organized under the Territorial banking law and it is one of the most popular banking institutions in the city and has a large clientage among the

merchants here. The management is conservative and gives confidence.

THE NEW SAVINGS BANK.

The Oklahoma City Savings Bank has been incorporated under the laws of the Territory by H. D. Price, J. P. Allen, W. S. Hansen, F. P. Johnson, S. S. Allen and Geo. H. Willis, and will be open for business in about two weeks at 133 Main street, and will be conducted there until such a time as better and more suitable quarters can be secured.

The capital of the bank is fifteen thousand dollars.

The bank will pay 4 per cent interest on all time deposits left six months and 5 per cent interest if left one year. Five per cent will be paid on all savings deposited which will be compounded twice a year.

Statistical Comparisons.

There is no better way of comparing towns than by comparing the business they do. Oklahoma City claims to do more business in proportion to her population than any other city in the United States. As proof of this statement we present herewith some comparisons:

Up to December 1, Oklahoma City had issued 19,046 money orders; Guthrie, 10,994; Corsicana, Texas, 16,172; Wichita, Kansas, 17,762; St. Joe, Mo., 25,942; Joplin, Mo., 21,686; Nevada, Mo., 8,800; Joliet, Ill., 11,115.

The numbering in all of the offices began in September two years ago for the quarter beginning October 1, the Oklahoma City postoffice had on December 22, registered 1,503 letters and packages; Denison, Texas, had up to that day registered 683; Leavenworth, Kansas, 1,394. On December 24, the Oklahoma City postoffice had registered 1,563; Guthrie, 1,022; Wichita, 1,368; Waco, Texas, 1,023; Emporia, Kansas, 736; Joplin, Mo., 1,196; Nevada, Mo., 1,192; Bloomington, Ill., 1,980.

On December 13th the comptroller of the treasury and the territorial bank examiner called for reports from banks. These statements show that the Oklahoma City banks held at that time \$1,-

369,505, and that the banks of Guthrie held \$799,967.

The receipts from the sale of stamps, stamped envelopes, postals and periodicals amounted to \$2,946 at the Oklahoma City postoffice for the month of November; at the Guthrie office the receipts for November were \$1,900.

The Western Union Telegraph company has ten employees at Oklahoma City and four at Guthrie.

The railways report that six times as much business is done here as at Guthrie.

The above comparisons were not selected because they showed Oklahoma City in the most favorable light, but because they were the only comparisons obtainable.

Why Oklahoma is Prosperous.

Since the chief industry of Oklahoma is agriculture, the character of its soil its rainfall and other conditions affecting crops are of supreme importance. By an examination of an atlas one finds that Oklahoma's altitude is that of Tennessee; therefore its climate is mild without the enervating conditions of perpetual summer. A further examination of the atlas will call to mind the fact that it lies midway between the Great Mississip-

pi river and the Great Rocky mountains, is watered and drained by innumerable streams, and that the general trend is southeast. It will also be noted that the atlas shows a group of mountains in the southwest corner of the Territory. For further information the inquirer must look to recent publications, for the Territory is too young to appear in any but the very latest editions of encyclopedias.

The Territory if put into square form would be about 200 miles square. The greater part of the surface is rolling prairie, with timber distributed throughout the Territory along the water courses, and also upon the uplands, about twenty per cent of the surface being covered with timber. The soil varies from a deep, black, heavy loam to a light sandy soil, the subsoil everywhere being clay. The soil is free from boulders or rock outcroppings, the cultivated area being mostly prairie, is of course free from stumps also. The soil is generally excellent upon the uplands as well as the valleys, although, as is the case in most parts of the world, the valleys are the most valuable portions. The upland timber is most plentiful on the east side but is found also on the extreme western side in area, running from a square mile to a township of thirty-six square

miles. The upland timber soil is a sandy loam which the first settlers, especially those from the north, took to be inferior to the prairie soils, but which is proving the most valuable in the Territory because it is suitable and conducive to diversification of crops.

The Territory is admirably watered with innumerable streams, generally of pure, wholesome water. The surface is sufficiently undulating to make drainage perfect, yet not so cut up by deep water courses and high divides as to interfere with agriculture. The soil of the valleys generally contains enough sand to keep it friable and to avoid stagnant pools of water.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS FAVORABLE.

A country might be fair to look upon, the soil might be ten feet deep and the surface covered with a coating of grass, yet be unfit for general agriculture, because of a deficiency of rainfall and the prevalence of hot, blighting winds. The prospective settler is interested in knowing whether such adverse conditions prevail in Oklahoma. There are three indisputable proofs now that such adverse climatic conditions do not exist in Oklahoma.

The first proof that we shall use to show that the rainfall is generous and

fairly distributed throughout the year is the presence of upland forests extending to the extreme western limits of the Territory. Forest trees can not exist on uplands without rainfall nor can they withstand long drouth periods. Rainfall that will cause an oak tree to thrive will produce wheat, cotton, corn, kaffir and fruits. Kansas has no upland forests west of Topeka. The fact that the Oklahoma upland forests extend 200 miles farther westward is indicative of a greater rainfall and a more even distribution than in Kansas. This is nature's method of showing what the climatic conditions have been for at least one hundred years past.

The United States weather bureau has maintained a station at Oklahoma City for eleven years during which time every detail of climate has been noted. By a perusal of Director Strong's article upon the climate of Oklahoma which appears elsewhere in this issue it will be seen that the rainfall is abundant and very evenly distributed throughout the year. Occasionally a critic expresses the belief that more rain is required to make a crop here than in higher latitudes where the winters are longer and the summers shorter. These critics base their statements upon theory alone without practical knowledge of conditions.

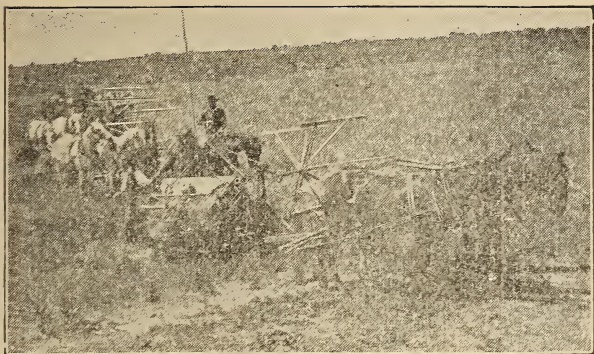
Compare Minnesota with Oklahoma. Minnesota's soil freezes early in November and remains sealed up until the beginning of April—five months. Upon this frozen earth about five-twelfths of the precipitation of the year falls in the form of snow. So far as saturating the earth is concerned this precipitation is wasted, for the snows melt and the water drains off into the creeks and rivers before the earth thaws out, causing damaging floods without benefitting the crops. In Oklahoma neither snow nor rain falls upon frozen ground. The earth is sometimes frozen for a week or ten days at a stretch, but the climatic conditions necessary to produce rainfall or snow will thaw the frozen ground within a few hours. This is one of the most fortunate conditions for agriculture in Oklahoma. Fully nine-tenths of the winter rainfall goes into the earth in the cultivated fields. Thus is stored up a surplus of water in the subsoil upon which crops draw during the hot summer months. These are merely generalizations of conditions in Oklahoma as compared with other portions of the Mississippi valley.

Perhaps the most convincing proof that crops can be successfully and profitably grown is evidence that agriculture has been pursued with profit for a

long period in the region under discussion. Only those who have had the incident fixed in their minds by local events realize that Oklahoma has been settled twelve years. Twelve years of continuous cultivation ought to be pretty fair test of a country's fruitfulness. Those contemplating the purchase of farms or investments in the towns of Oklahoma are naturally hungry for information concerning the twelve crop years since the settlement in 1889. Put a farmer upon a raw piece of land and the result of his labors for the first year will not affect statistics, for he will have neither grain, fruit nor stock to put upon the market. His marketings the second year will also be meager, although during those two years he has made substantial progress in putting his farm in shape to grow grain and keep stock. He has planted an orchard which in time will bring him valuable market products as well as table luxuries. But he does not yet appear in the world's statistics because he has added nothing to the world's commerce. He appears in the crop statistics for the first time probably after the third harvest season. He has wheat and cotton to market. Being in a new country and remote from railways he raises only enough corn to feed his herds. Hogs multiply quickly and

the third season he probably possesses a few more than necessary to supply his family needs. Cattle being high-priced animals he starts with but a cow or two. He has not a surplus the third season, and probably will not have for three or four more years. Being a new country and the towns small there is little or no market for poultry, butter and eggs. Hence he keeps only enough poultry to supply his family needs and his cows are set to the task of producing big thrifty calves. After three years he is still pressed for ready cash, for his surplus of labor has been absorbed in farm betterments and the increase in his herds has been added to his working capital. His surplus wheat has gone to build necessary bins, sheds and fences which his limited capital made impossible when he went upon the place. In all probability his farm will absorb everything for another three years, notwithstanding he has become a factor in the world's commerce. He is not a ready reckoner of per cents. He is not in the habit of preparing balance sheets, and estimating the increase or decrease in the value of this or that part of his capital. His purse is chronically empty, hence he is apt to murmur, and to vote against the government. But in spite of a definite working plan there comes a time, if he is in-

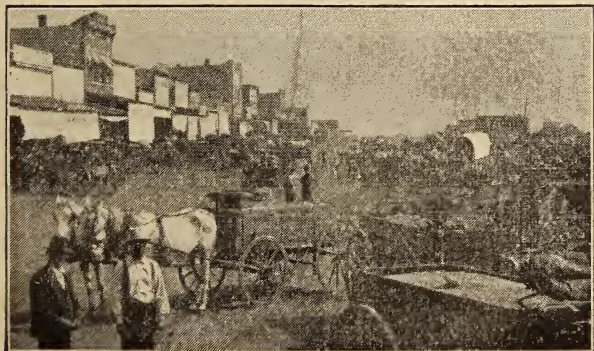
dustrious and frugal, when there is no longer a crying necessity for additions to his capital stock. His farm is fenced, the pasture separated from the cultivated fields, and an ample pasture is provided for his hags. His barn is big enough to house his stock, and store his grain and forage. His house has been expanded and filled with furniture. Then this farmer realizes for the first time that he has made substantial progress. When he reaches that stage, give him two or three good crops, and you will find him dickering with his neighbor for an adjoining eighty. While this farmer is undergoing the hardships of a new farm on a frontier, towns are springing up and railways invade the region. A demand springs up for butter and eggs and poultry. Poultry buyers invade the region bringing a steady market. The farmer's wife increases her flocks and looke more carefully after the eggs. The calves are weaned and butter-making becomes an industry on that farm. Inquiries are made for vegetables and taking a hint from the demand, potatoes, sweet potatoes and many other small crops are planted and marketed at the thriving near-by town. To the farmer's surprise these little crops support his family. His big crops are, above the cost of harvesting, all profit. His herds are



THE 101 RANCH, WHITE EAGLE.



HARRAH'S WHEAT FIELD, OKLAHOMA COUNTY.



By courtesy of the Santa Fe Route.

STREET SCENE, NEWKIRK.



By courtesy of the Santa Fe Route.

A TYPICAL LANDSCAPE IN FAIR OKLAHOMA.

crowding him for room, so the time has come to turn off some of his animals. The orchard, too, has reached an age to give returns, and big red apples form part of each cargo which departs from that farm during the fall months. The farmer keeps neither an expense account nor does he attempt to determine the profit or loss in this or that particular crop or industry, but he knows full well that he is getting on in the world; plethora has taken the place of chronic emptiness in his purse. He starts a bank account and proudly draws a check to pay the publisher of the county paper he has read through weal and woe without ever a thought of how the poor publisher managed to exist.

Apply this story of the individual to Oklahoma and the story of the Territory's progress is told. The Territory has passed through every vicissitude that individual farmer has. It is now enjoying the affluence that the frugal and industrious farmer so justly merits after ten or twelve years of steady work upon a rich quarter section of land.

All other portions of America have progressed in the same way that Oklahoma has. The striking difference between Oklahoma's advancement and the early history of many other portions of America is in the far more rapid ad-

vancement of Oklahoma. Its rapid advancement is due to its exceptionally favorable climatic conditions, and the fact that it was peopled from every part of the nation. The Iowans went south to escape the rigors of winter and an all-corn cropping. The Dakotan came to Oklahoma because he was tired of staking everything on wheat, and the Mississippian came north to Oklahoma to find a more healthful climate and to escape the all-cotton method of farming. The result was a wider diversity of cropping than was ever attempted in any other country under the sun. Fortunately the climate and soil gave encouragement to the diversification idea. The results are the most satisfactory. Marketing continues the year round, and if one crop is short, as occasionally happens, the farmer is not seriously hurt for he has other crops to fall back upon. If his corn crop is short he has oats, kaffir and alfalfa to feed his stock upon. In twelve years not more than one of these crops has been short at the same time. He need never sacrifice his stock for lack of feed. The mild winters make stock raising more profitable than in the north. Winter wheat gives pasturage for horses, cattle and hogs all winter long, thus reducing the cost of their keep fully twenty-five per cent. Alfalfa

takes the place of timothy and clover, yields double the forage and has the same value as a stock food. Cotton growing adds an important stock fattening article in the shape of cotton seed meal, the seed from three acres affording meal enough to fatten a steer, the hulls being used in the place of forage.

THE GRAIN CROPS.

Wheat stands first in value among the grain crop productions of Oklahoma. The yield has varied from six bushels to fifty bushels per acre, the average being near eighteen bushels. The quality is excellent, both hard and soft wheat being raised. Oklahoma wheat and Oklahoma flour took first premium at the Chicago world's fair. All wheat grown in Oklahoma is of the winter variety. It is sown at any time from September 15th to December 1st, and ripens about June 1st. The farmer has more than four months for the preparation of the ground and seeding. The growing wheat has with only two exceptions afforded excellent pasturage during the winter and it is calculated that the value of the pasture is equal to the cost of plowing, sowing and the seed. During twelve years Oklahoma experienced but one complete failure of wheat. Every year an occasional field gives a low yield due

to local causes usually. Rust injured some of the wheat in 1898, and 1899, reducing the quality somewhat. Chinch bugs have done no damage to speak of, and the Hessian fly has not made its appearance here yet. Wheat can be grown here for thirty cents a bushel, and all over that sum is profit. This estimate, however, applies only to the farmer who has herds to utilize the winter pasture. The price here is about the same as is paid at Kansas City, as all wheat in Oklahoma goes to Galveston for export. The total yield for the Territory is approximately thirty million bushels.

Oats crops have varied widely in yields ranging from twenty bushels up to 120 bushels per acre. The crop has been profitable to those who have facilities for feeding stock.

Barley has been little grown, but recently farmers have commenced to grow this crop, preferring it to oats. The yield is about the same in number of pounds as oats.

Corn has had a varied experience as it has in all localities, given bountiful returns one year and but scant returns the next. While corn can be said to be one of the chief grain crops, we do not believe that it will throughout the Territory yield as well as in Iowa or Illinois, but in those portions where corn grow-

ing would perhaps be unprofitable, kaffir is a most excellent substitute. There is a great future in store for kaffir, and in the near future we confidently expect it to displace corn over a wide area south of central Kansas where the season is long enough to bring it to maturity. It yields as well as corn does in Missouri and its qualities as a stock food are about the same as corn. It is as easily gathered as corn.

OKLAHOMA'S COTTON CROPS.

Oklahoma has never experienced a failure of cotton, although the average yield has varied from 140 pounds to 382 pounds per acre. The price has varied from five to nine cents. The yield this year, according to the government report, is the highest in the United States—382 pounds—and the price is nine cents. Consequently, there is unusual prosperity. For every pound of cotton produced there is a yield of two pounds of seed for which the farmer gets ten to twelve dollars per ton. From the seed is extracted cotton seed oil, a ton yielding thirty to forty gallons of oil, 700 to 750 pounds of meal, 700 to 750 pounds of hulls, besides a quantity of short lint cotton used in the manufacture of cotton batting.

The yield for 1899 in the Territory was

130,000 bales, and it is estimated that the 1900 crop will reach 200,000 bales, of 500 pounds each, the crop including the seed being valued at \$10,000,000. The cotton in Oklahoma is grown by small farmers in connection with other crops. No machinery whatever is needed to produce the crop.

ALFALFA AND OTHER FORAGE CROPS.

Alfalfa in Oklahoma takes the place of timothy and clover. It is cut three times during the season and yields from three to four tons per acre. Its food value is the same as red clover. It is more difficult to get started, but when once well set in a field it is proof against cold or drouth.

Kaffir and cane are also extensively sown for forage. The farmers are now beginning to sow small fields to wheat solely for pasturage. Stock is turned into these pastures in March about the time the wheat begins to joint and are kept in this pasture until May or June, thus supplementing the prairie grass pasture.

OTHER CROPS.

Potatoes, sweet potatoes, peanuts and melons are grown in large quantities and the income from this source is quite

large. All garden vegetables grow prolifically and are raised in quantities to supply all local demands.

OKLAHOMA AS A FRUIT COUNTRY.

The prediction was freely made when Oklahoma was settled that apples would not thrive here. Those glaamy predictions, however, did not deter many from planting orchards. Nearly every farmer put out a small orchard, and many commercial orchards were also put out. The northern people were determined to test the apple question for they did not care to remain here if apples could not be raised. The test has been made and the results have astonished everyone. Not only has it been proved that apples can be grown here, but apples of extraordinary size and quality. Last fall for three months the home grown apples supplied the trade at Oklahoma City. Then the supply ran out and apples were imported. To the surprise of all, they were inferior in size and quality to the home grown ones. The yield in those orchards now in bearing has been excellent.

Everybody prophesied that peaches and plums would thrive here, so no one was astonished when the peach and plum orchards began to supply as fine fruit as ever grew. The country, too, was

believed to be especially adapted to grape culture. The expectations of the experts have been fully realized both in the yield and quality of fruit. Every variety grown in America outside of California does well in Oklahoma. The grape industry has already taken a leading place among the industries of the Territory.

MANUFACTURING IN OKLAHOMA.

As has been the case in other places, manufacturing has not been given much attention, although at present there is an awakening to the importance of building up factories which will make use of our raw products. Fine flour mills are scattered over the Territory, cotton gins are numerous, and six large cotton seed oil mills and three cotton compresses are in operation. Brick factories are in operation in every town, and in the large places foundries, machine shops, planing mills and saw mills have been established. Factories for the manufacture of coarse cotton fabrics would do well here.

An Absorbing Tale.

It is an absorbing tale which is told by Governor Barnes in his annual report upon the condition of Oklahoma. As we know from the census returns, Oklahoma has a population of 368,000. The governor tells us that the assessed valuation of her property in 1900 is, in round figures, \$49,000,000, an increase of \$6,000,000 over 1899, and within her limits there are almost 6,000,000 acres of public lands subject to entry. The \$49,000,000 of taxable valuation represents \$135,000,000 of actual value of property. The products of her farms, mines and factories in the fiscal year aggregated \$75,000,000. She has 100,000 children enrolled in her public schools with 2,000 in the higher educational institutions.

Here are a few of the material facts of the condition of Oklahoma. They furnish a powerful argument for her immediate admission to statehood. These are some of the superficial facts in connection with a locality which was not opened to settlement until 1889, and which was not organized into a territory until 1890. Until twelve years ago Oklahoma was virtually a vacant spot on the map. Eager pioneers had been peering into Oklahoma for years before 1889, and some of them—Payne, Couch and many others, crossed its boundaries and

established settlements in it, but they were ousted by United States troops and it was made practically vacant land, as before. A minute before noon of April 22, 1889, the instant of the opening, there was not a single inhabitant in Oklahoma. It contained 50,000 by sundown of that day. Such a deluge had never been seen before since the world began.

One of the most remarkable features of Oklahoma's growth are its symmetry and solidity. Scores of towns were stakes out before sunset. Schools and churches began to make their appearance next day. Twelve months after the opening President Harrison put his signature to the bill creating the Territory of Oklahoma. The Territory, which had 61,000 inhabitants in 1890, has 398,000 in 1900—or rather had that many on June 1st this year. The population has passed the 400,000 mark by this time. Nothing in Arabia's tales of enchantment surpasses the peopling of the prairies and forests of Oklahoma.

Labor Organizations.

One of the elements that enter into the successful operations of all trades is intelligent action of the laborers and in no city in the country is this better exemplified than in this city. There has

never been a strike here, though the laboring men are better organized than in the majority of the cities of the country. There is a perfect union of nearly every line of trade, but the slight differences that have arisen have always been settled with arbitration and no stoppage of work.

The several unions are amalgamated into a Central Trades and Labor Assembly, and that which concerns one concerns all. There are in the allied trades nearly 1500 members, and their organizations are as follows:

CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR ASSEMBLY—Meets every Thursday night at Labor Hall. Wm. R. Walters, Pres.; Chas. Evans, Cor. Sec.; A. Weems, Business Agent.

OKLAHOMA CITY TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO 283.—Meets first Sunday in each month at Labor Hall. N. J. Milton, Pres.; H. G. Jennings, Sec.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS—Local Union No. 276. Meets every Tuesday night at Labor Hall. A. Weems, Pres.; J. L. Stinson, Cor. Sec.

JOURNEYMEN STONE CUTTERS ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA.—Meets first and fourth Tuesdays in each month at Labor Hall. I. C. Power, Acting Pres.; C. Findlayson, Cor. Sec.

JOURNAYMEN BARBERS INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA.—Meets first Tuesday after the first and after the 15th. H. J. Miller, Pres.; E. C. Dickerson, Cor. Sec.

BARTENDERS UNION.—Meets first and third Tuesdays in every month at Labor Hall. Sam Fairbanks, Pres.; D. Boismier, Acting Sec.

COOKS AND WAITERS UNION.—Meets every Tuesday night at Labor Hall. Louis Bachter, Acting Pres.; Harry Riddle, Cor. Sec.

LATHERS UNION.—Meets second and third Sundays in the month at Labor Hall. W. S. Mitchell, Pres.; E. L. Schultz, Cor. Sec.

CIGAR MAKERS UNION.—Meets first and fourth Mondays at Labor Hall. L. C. Huey, Pres.; F. A. Young, Cor. Sec.

BUILDING INTERNATIONAL PROTECTIVE UNION OF AMERICA.—Meets first and third Fridays of each month. Sam Washington, Pres.; C. S. Davis, Cor. Sec.

RETAIL CLERKS UNION NO. 355.—Meets every Wednesday night at Labor Hall. G. Burnes, Pres.; Paul Carey, Cor. Sec.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS LOCAL UNION NO. 45.—Meets every Fri-

day night. C. E. Evans, Pres.; Guy Conklin, Rec. Sec.

BUTCHERS UNION NO. 92.—Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month. J. L. Ladd, Pres.; H. C. Schilling, Rec. Sec.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD LEATHER WORKERS UNION.—Meets twice a month. W. H. Smith, Pres.; G. Babcock, Cor. Sec.

TINNERS LOCAL UNION NO. 124.—Meets first and third Wednesday nights at Labor Hall. E. Erisman, Pres.; James Nye, Cor. Sec.

INTERNATIONAL BRICKLAYERS UNION NO. 1, OF OKLAHOMA CITY.—Meets every Monday night at Labor Hall. Gene Smith, Pres.; J. G. Kennedy, Cor. Sec.

PLASTERERS INTERNATIONAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION NO. 170.—Meets every Monday night at Labor Hall. C. France, Pres.; G. B. Gibson, Cor. Sec.

STONE MASONS UNION NO. 1.—Meets first Monday in each month. C. Ramage, Pres.; Mr. Bales, Cor. Sec.

The parent labor organization of unionism in the city is the Typographical Union which was founded about eight years ago and which is one of the strongest organizations in the city to-day.

The Laws and Taxes,

The laws of Oklahoma are patterned after the laws of the Central Mississippi valley states. The Territorial, county, and township, school district and city organizations are the same as in Kansas, Iowa and the Dakotas. The laws generally are about the same.

The Territory is as self-governing as the states except in the selection of governor, secretary, and the judges of the district courts. All county, and lower officers, as well as all city officers are elective. The legislature consists of a senate and assembly, both elective.

The United States pays all legislative expenses, the salaries of the governor, secretary and the judges. All other expenses are met by taxation.

The property is assessed at about one-third of its value, and the tax levy will vary from about one per cent to four per cent.

The taxes in Oklahoma county are nine mills, and the Territorial tax levy is five mills.

Oklahoma Territory has a bonded debt of \$48,000 and a floating debt of about \$300,000. Oklahoma county is bonded for \$122,000. Oklahoma City is bonded for \$228,000, but it has an income from its waterworks plant and its

city hall which will not only keep up all of the interest but will provide a sinking fund sufficient to meet the bonds as they come due.

General Agents.

Oklahoma City has become headquarters for all the insurance adjustors and general agents for the two territories. It has been impossible to ascertain just how many there are, but they form an important element. They are well paid and are active, enterprising men.

A dozen or more merchandise brokers do business in this city. The business is growing, and a large commercial storage warehouse is now in course of construction to accommodate this class of business.

So important has the business development of Oklahoma become that Bradstreet's Commercial Agency found it necessary to put a branch agency at this place. The agency employs a manager and a half dozen clerks.

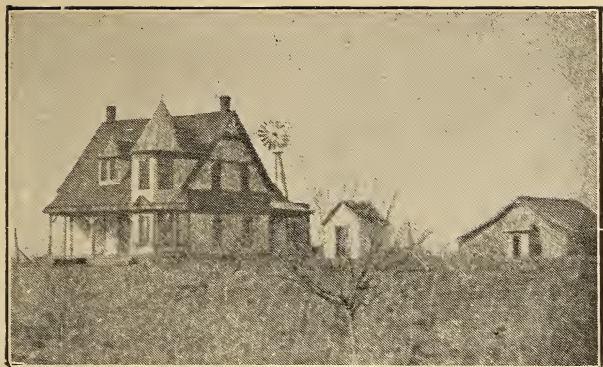
Spend Many Thousands.

Among the principal elements that go to make this city the best in the Territory and one of the best of its size in

the whole country, is the great number of traveling men that not only make this city their headquarters, but who have their families and make this city their home. There are by actual count from the pages of the directory, 298 traveling men whose families reside here and they compose a class of citizens that probably do more than any other single class to make Oklahoma City what it is in the minds of the people of this and the other states and territories contiguous.

Besides this large number which does not include the men engaged in life insurance and other forms of solicitation that is not traveling men that live here, but who reside at the hotels or boarding places. There are about twenty who are engaged in other forms of business who are traveling from this city most of the time, and who are eligible to belong to some of the organizations that the travelers have formed.

The total, when all who are traveling men are found, will approximate at least 300 to 350 and every one of them is in receipt of a salary of at least \$1,000 per year and the average will probably be nearer \$1,500 per year, and this would make at the latter average a grand total of \$370,000 that is received in salaries by the traveling men that live in Oklahoma City. They also receive an expense



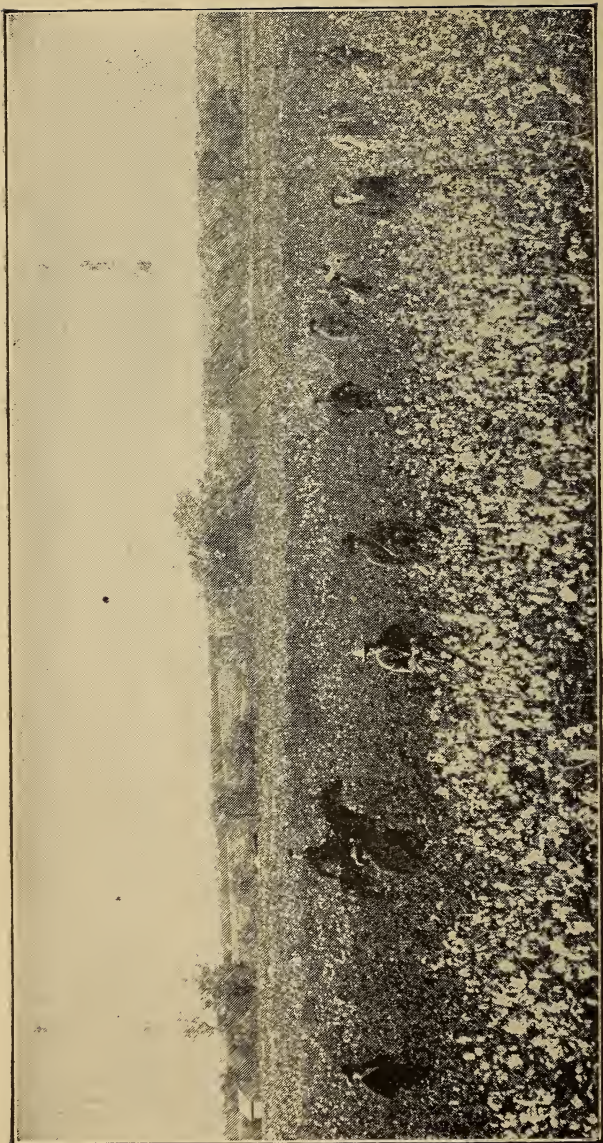
FARM RESIDENCE, OKLAHOMA COUNTY.



METHODIST AND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES, NORMAN



CHURCH AT PERRY.



By courtesy of the Santa Fe Route.

KING COTTON AND HIS FAITHFUL SUBJECTS.

account that is no small part of their receipts and expenditures here. For the transfer of themselves and their baggage from the depots to the hotels, homes, etc., at least \$25,000 is spent and there are other items that make a large sum.

It is safe to say, that the traveling men who make Oklahoma City their homes, have an expenditure here each year of \$400,000, and this is more money paid out for wages than a factory employing 1,000 men would pay. Not only do the travelers get as much money as a thousand other laboring men would receive, but they are the class of people who spend their money and it is safe to state they spend more money in the city than a thousand factory employees would spend. And the traveling men that this city has in its borders are real estate purchasers besides, and a great number of them own their own homes and have property for rent.

The U. C. T. Lodge here has since its organization, initiated over 200 members and there are quite a number of men here who are eligible to membership that have not joined and there are still others who are members of the T. P. A. which is the designation of the other great traveling men's order. The estimate that is made above is not large in any particular and the fact is that there are

more travelers who make their headquarters here than an estimate can be made to include. At the hotels there are a great many who are not found in the directory. The hotels were seen by the directory. The hotels were seen by a reporter and in answer to the question, "How many traveling men make your house a headquarters the year around and make their trips from here with your hotel as their permanent address?" The North Side was the first visited and Mrs. Aufricht said: "The last figure that we made was but a few days ago, and there were then 75 traveling men that practically make this house their homes, and who not only have their mail here, but who are in the house often. Some of them reach here two and three times a week; some once a week and some are in four or five days every month." At the Grand Avenue, Manager Fred Myer said: "There is any way fifty that I consider make this house their home and possibly there are more." At the Lee, Chief Clerk Groves said: "We have only been open a short time and of course the business that you ask about is one that grows steadily, and while we have only about forty that we can consider as inhabitants of this hostelry, we are getting them every week, and we will keep right on getting

them. The only trouble that we have in the world is that our house is too small and the Lee will have to raise at least two more stories to accommodate the traveling men that we are getting."

At the Windsor twenty-five were reported as being regular patrons of the house every week.

The traveling men are engaged all the time in doing something to build up the place where they live and everyone of them, first, last and all the time, insists and proves that the place where he lives is the best town on earth and that there are no other burgs that are in it. As an advertisement of Oklahoma City they forever spread the advantages of this city throughout the length and breadth of the territory that they cover and they cover lots of ground in the year.

The traveling men want something of Oklahoma City, and that is: They want some assistance some day in the building here of a magnificent home for their organization and a building that will make this city the greatest convention city in the Southwest. They are subscribing their money to the stock of a convention hall building company, and after they have subscribed all that they care to invest they can rest assured that the citizens of Oklahoma City will go away down in their "jeans" and dig up the

amount that will then be needed to carry into effect all their plans.

The following is a list of the traveling men that make this city their homes. The list is incomplete, because of there being quite a number who live at the several hotels and whose names could not be secured for this edition:

Martin Lampheimer, Theo. F. Hardwood, Fred. R. Stephenson, Thos. R. Smallwood, Harry G. Van Antwerp, L. C. Van Antwerp, John H. W. Arden, Fred R. Stephenson, John W. McAnaly, Baron C. Honsell, W. E. Hocker, F. E. Humphreys, R. F. Humphreys, R. L. Hanes, W. S. Hauson, S. P. Anchor, Chas. S. Booton, J. E. Bailey, H. E. Baker, W. C. Ballard, M. A. Benton, A. E. Baker, O. W. Buck, O. C. Bowers, C. E. Bowman, J. A. Butler, R. B. Browder, Sol Barth, E. L. Bennet, W. L. Brooks, W. C. Brady, J. A. Conover, F. E. Champion, S. A. Cherry, W. D. Clark, H. C. Crittendan, B. V. Cummins, J. U. Carson, A. E. Comuse, J. H. Clark, F. H. Carroll, G. W. Carrico, E. C. Cook, W. P. Conger, H. W. Clegern, C. W. Durand, W. F. Danvers, N. S. Darling, A. G. Slam, E. P. Flagg, H. Fields, H. D. Fortner, Amos Gipson, W. L. Garver, G. E. Gardner, Chas. F. Gustasen, Jas. A. Garlick, B. C. Housel, F. P. Halsell, Allen M. Hall, W. Horn, Moss Hall, Wm. Hightower, H. R. Hoffman,

H. H. Hene, J. W. Hainline, S. C. Heyman, E. P. Jaillette, W. B. House, J. E. Jackson, E. A. Jacobs, W. G. A. Jonte, S. J. Jackson, J. H. Knox, M. C. Jones, E. J. Leach, L. C. None, Jacob Leon, I. L. Lord, C. G. Lowery, H. N. Leonard, S. G. Laughlin, J. M. Luke, E. S. Marx, A. E. Mize, D. E. Martin, James Marrian, Jno. A. Moore, H. R. Hicks, G. E. Massey, J. A. Metcalfe, W. H. H. Miller, W. L. Markwell, A. T. Murphy, H. V. Murphy, M. S. Miller, Joseph Marrinan, C. M. Mead, E. H. Maupin, J. W. McFolks, J. W. McClintic, C. H. Minter, Geo. J. McCann, J. A. McElhinney, W. J. McPhée, Wm. McMullen, J. J. McEachin, J. C. McKean, J. E. McClung, R. S. O'Brien, C. C. Needham, Vernon Putnam, Emil Otto, F. J. Pemberton, J. W. Pryer, J. F. Pemberton, W. H. Pitts, M. A. Pryer, C. B. Pape, Jno. F. Quinn, W. L. Payne, W. H. Reed, J. F. Rice, A. D. Rogers, W. S. Rouse, J. H. Hoher, C. E. Reeble, Maurice L. Smith, J. M. Stumpff, Jasper Sipes, G. C. Sohlberg, J. A. Ccott, Abe Simon, Fred W. Smith, J. W. Shields, D. F. Solliday, Jno. J. Shaw, Frank Ulrich, B. C. Underhill, J. A. Welsh, C. H. Week, F. W. Wheeler, G. T. Whitlock, W. H. C. Wood, E. S. Wykert, J. A. Williamson, W. B. Weaver, A. E. Warfield, G. W. Rash, L. H. Hairelson, E. H. Graham, Lee W. Wright, J. H. McMican,

Will T. York, G. H. Wright, J. P. Hoombs, T. M. Young, J. J. West, Thos. Tufts, S. A. Whitman, Chas. B. Walker. John Wingler, E. S. Wilson, H. F. Small, J. M. Woods, H. Somnenschein, Ripley R. Smith, Squaties Spitzer, Geo. L. Spears, Jos. A. Stinwell, Philip H. Stein, F. E. Stowe, J. M. Butts, Henry A. Swan, Hall P. Street, Offie Thomas, R. R. Talley, H. L. Peak, J. S. Patrick, Tipton Rogers, C. A. Phillips, Jas. Rutherford. H. C. Rose, B. H. Schnyder, F. L. Sawyer, Ralph G. Schultz, John L. Schreck, Frank Seawell, Arthur T. Seaver, F. R. Shaw, Roger Sedgeley, T. M. McCoombs, Wm. D. Schultz, John W. McNally, G. W. McMillan, S. S. Mead, D. O. McSwain. T. C. Milton, Frank J. Merrill Harry E. Moore, A. E. Mize, Wm. E. Moore, G. L. Nathans, Benj. F. Owens, Wm. Nichols, S. L. Laucks, D. G. Lane, Geo. Leekley. Monroe Leach, F. P. Leverett, Jas. Levy. A. A. Lucas, Frank Lowe, E. H. Marshall, Ed P. Madden, Wm. McCann, W. A. McBride, W. R. McChuskey, E. A. McChing, D. C. Huskey, C. A. Hurst, Chas. C. Ingram, D. Hutchinson, Louis E. Johnson, Fred H. Jennings, Wm. O. Kennedy, Hugh J. Kane, S. J. Krepp, V. Lane. Geo. J. Lamborn, T. V. Lamfert, Jas. J. Hartnett, David W. Hart, R. G. Craig. T. F. Baxter, Geo. Haralson, Frank G. Haskin, J. F. Hargis, Alvin Harbour, W.

M. Bottoms, S. C. Harner, W. C. Dysart, J. W. McAnnully, R. K. Earnest, Walter Dyer, Wm. Elliott, E. H. Eggleston, Ed. B. Falvey, H. C. Erminger, J. W. Cotteral, A. L. Conwell, H. C. Crittenden, N. G. Crews, Carey Davenport, P. Darroch, H. E. Dwight, T. M. Dumas, Nicholas Brynes, W. L. Bradford, Anton Garney, Daniel Campbell, H. B. Bobben, M. V. Cheatham, E. J. Bailey, B. G. Babcock, B. F. Billingslea, H. B. Baker, Geo. W. Blick, J. S. Blanton, B. R. Alexander, Louis H. Adams, J. J. Andrews, H. H. Allen, John P. Ashby, J. H. Ashburn, G. E. Swan, Wm. Cross, F. W. Wardwell, K. R. Cobine, C. C. Ingram, John Burrows, G. W. Garrison, R. E. Gabriel, F. O. Scudder, F. J. Gillette, T. M. Young, Chas. S. Brown, T. L. Martin, Robt. Anderson, C. E. Phillips, H. L. Peak, B. W. Prince, Sam Postlewait, Wm. A. Reno, V. A. Rankin, Earnest Saunders, E. Gordon Kerfoot, C. E. Gannaway, G. W. Pofford, C. M. Phillips.

Street Improvements.

The past year in the improvement of the streets of the city has been the greatest in the history of the city and the streets to-day present an inviting appearance compared to the past, that is the subject of many pleasing comments.

All of the streets are dirt streets, but they have a hard composition that in the time when they are not wet, makes them fine driveways. The only funds that are available for street improvements are the receipts, from poll tax and this amount this year was equal in money and labor to about \$2,000, being more than double what it was in any preceding year. The council about three months ago placed the sidewalks in charge of the street commissioner as well as the road work, and in the time that he has been in charge there has been laid 18,179 feet of board walk, 1,225 feet of stone walk, 4,150 feet of cement walk, 4,650 feet of brick walk, and 550 feet of asphalt walk, making a total of 28,750 feet of walk that has been completed to the first of the year. When the work was turned over to Street Commissioner Warren he found 2,000 feet of hard walks that were in use. In the coming year he proposes to compel the property owners to lay 21,150 feet of brick, stone or cement in conformity with the ordinance regulating the building of walks in the fire limits. This will give the city the finest walks in the Territory and more of them by several miles, than any other city possesses. In addition to this amount of work a contract has been made for the laying of 25,000 feet of ce-

ment walks in what is known as the Higgins tract adjoining the city.

Under the direction of the street commissioner and the city engineer twenty-four blocks of the business portion of the city within the fire limits will be layed with vitrified brick and the work is expected to be commenced within the next sixty days and completed as fast as possible. This will be the first paving that has ever been ordered in the Territory and is a much larger area of paving than many cities of this size in the East can boast.

The present plan of building streets from the poll tax alone will be enlarged the coming year and an effort will be made to have an appropriation for streets and alleys that will enable permanent improvements of the driveways in the city aside from the paving that is to be done. It is expected that at least \$5,000 per year will be used for the next five years in making a series of scientifically constructed streets, gravel or macadam being used in the construction.

Street Commissioner Warren is a most valuable man in his position.

Although the church organizations are as strong in Oklahoma as elsewhere the church property is not so valuable as in

older communities where the organizations have accumulated property for several generations.

A box factory would find a good market for its output in Oklahoma, and the cottonwood lumber can be secured in abundance in Oklahoma county.

Directory Facts.

The book published by the Western Directory Co., and issued but a few weeks ago, has a number of interesting statements in it that are of value in determining the facts in regard to Oklahoma City.

The book shows an actual population on date of August first of 14,369 inhabitants in Oklahoma City and this number was found to be the aggregate, not by the use of numerals as a multiplier, but in actual census that a trained corps of directory men took as they visited every house in the city in quest of the information that is contained in the 1900 directory of Oklahoma City.

"We have attempted in this volume to faithfully portray the business and professional interests of this city, and to send into the world a true index to the status, commercially of the metropolis of the Oklahoma and Indian Territories.

"Aside from the vast and inestimable importance to the public as a guide, the city directory, when issued periodically, stands as a basis upon which to compare the city's growth.

"A directory of Chicago issued forty years ago is a book of great value if used only to show the marvelous growth of the city in that space of time.

"In our canvas for names we have been exceedingly careful and our efforts to get an accurate census of Oklahoma City have been unceasing. We find beyond peradventure by actual count 14,369 inhabitants in the city and immediate suburbs.

"The signs of the times point to continued growth and prosperity; the conditions as we find them by an interview with almost every man in the city are encouraging.

"The tireless efforts of the Oklahoma City Club deserve highest commendation, and in the work of advertising the city and bringing within her gates new enterprises and good citizens, the City Club has few peers and no superiors among the commercial bodies of the country.

"Before the prefatory of the next city directory shall have been written, the new city hall will be occupied, the Carnegie library will be completed, and an im-

mense sanitarium, ground for which has just been broken, will adorn our city, bringing with them continued good government, knowledge and health.

“Thanks to those who by their moral and financial support, gave success to this undertaking; may they profit by its use and remember that before many moons the same publishers will return to the most congenial little city in the great West and ask again their patronage.”

And it tells the tale of the purpose of the book perfectly. The body of the book after giving the city and county government shows that there are in the city six public schools and three business colleges so termed. It shows that there are in this city thirteen deligious congregations of different faiths. Then there are 225 pages devoted to the names, addresses and occupations of the people of the city and county who were in health and doing business here to the date when the book was finished as to the gathering of information.

In the back of the book is found a complete business classified directory that shows the business houses in the city. This shows that there are six dealers of agricultural implements in the city, eight architects, forty-eight lawyers, three banks, sixteen employing bar-

bers, six blacksmiths, ten boarding stables, six dealers in books and stationery, seven boot and shoe houses, five shoe makers, two boiler making establishments, two brick plants, five firms of brokers, a cab line, two candy factories, three cigar manufactories, three civil engineers, eight clothing dealers, twelve firms that take contracts for buildings or some parts of the construction of buildings, a cotton seed oil mill, five cotton buying firms, two cold storage plants, a cotton compress, two cotton gins, a wholesale dental supply depot, six dentists, twenty dress making firms and all are busy, two wholesale drug establishments, ten retail drug stores, ten retail dry goods establishments, a tent and awning factory, three employment agencies, nine firms engaged in the sale of feed, hay and grain; two feed mills, a fence manufactory, three flour mills, five foundries and machine shops, three wholesale fruit establishment, five furniture houses, two doing a wholesale business; three grain elevators, five wholesale grocery houses, thirty retail grocers, four gunsmiths, five hardware establishments, two of which wholesale; three wholesale and retail harness and saddlery houses, three harvesting machinery general agencies and supply depots; fourteen hotels, two ice manufac-

tories, sixteen insurance agencies, a wholesale jewelry establishment, seven laundries, five of which are steam plants; two wholesale liquor dealers, nine livery stables, forty-one loan agencies, twelve lumber yards, two marble and granite works, four wholesale meat establishments, eleven meat shops for retail, forty-two physicians, fifty real estate men, seventeen restaurants, a sash, door and blind wholesale establishment, and a number of other business houses that are too numerous to mention.

Stock Industry.

The big cotton seed oil mill has brought to Oklahoma City another important industry which in turn has influenced still another important industry to establish itself here. The output of meal has brought here 5,000 head of cattle which are being fed at the pens of the Oklahoma Live Stock company, of which A. H. Classen is president and F. M. Riley is secretary. The Oklahoma Live Stock company has fitted up 160 acres for feeding purposes, having installed a system of waterworks and divided the tract into feed lots, with every facility for feeding the stock.

The farmers are also buying liberally of the meal which is used in connection

with corn and oats for fattening cattle.

The heavy increase in stock feeding offered substantial encouragement to Mr. Hoefer, who has just started one of the most complete packing plants in the West.

Public Institutions.

Oklahoma City is the county seat of Oklahoma county, which has a population of 26,000. It has a United States land office which employs in addition to the register and receiver, four clerks.

The United States court is also held at Oklahoma City, there being two or more terms each year.

The United States Weather Bureau station for Oklahoma and the Indian Territory is located in this city. Besides the director there are three assistants.

An inspector for the land office department is located in this city. A postoffice inspector also makes his headquarters in the city.

The referee in bankruptcy for the Judicial district is also located here.

Churches.

Oklahoma City is well represented in church and secret society organizations. All of the principal denominations are

represented and the majority of secret societies are here and they are all prosperous and rapidly increasing in membership.

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

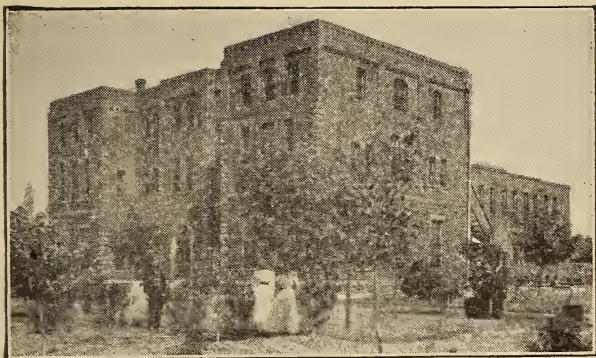
This church has a membership of 1,200 and is under the direction of Rev. Father Lanslot, who is one of the most public-spirited men in the city. The church has two large parochial schools and will commence the erection of a \$25,000 church edifice in a few weeks. The Sisters have a large hospital here that cost \$17,000, and they are preparing to build a Mother's home that will represent a large investment. Regular services are held. The membership is largely of native Americans.

GERMAN METHODISTS.

In the fall of 1900 this church was first organized here and it has steadily gained in membership. The present pastor is Rev. John Buthman, and the membership has greatly increased since he became pastor. They have buildings representing an investment of about \$3,500 and are in a prosperous condition. There is a large visitation to the services of the church.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL, SOUTH.

This organization is one of the largest Protestant societies in the city and is



ASYLUM FOR INSANE AT NORMAN.

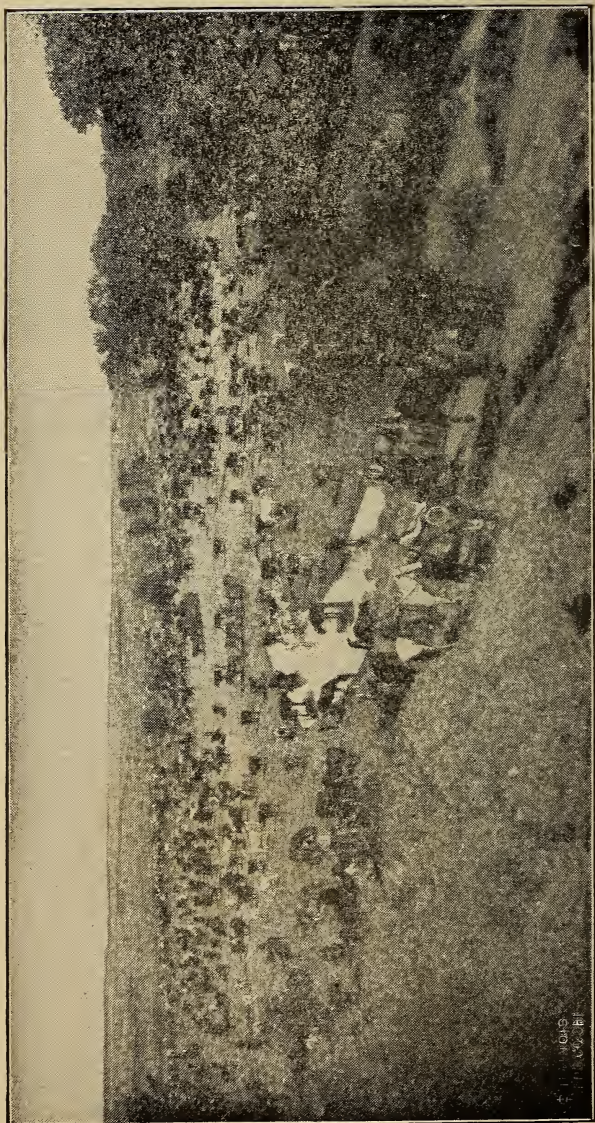


A CHURCH IN KAY COUNTY.



By courtesy of the Santa Fe Route.

TERRITORIAL UNIVERSITY, NORMAN.



By courtesy of the Santa Fe Route.

HERD OF 1,300 COWS, BEAVER COUNTY.

steadily increasing. The membership is about 200, and the value of the church property is estimated at \$10,000. There will be improvements made the coming year to the amount of about \$2,000. The parsonage is worth \$1,500, and has been recently refurnished. There is an Epworth League in connection with the church.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

This society was formed in August, 1900, and Rev. L. Buchanan was appointed pastor. The property is on Harrison avenue and is valued at \$1,500, and has accommodations for 200 sittings. The membership is rapidly increasing.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This was the first society organized in this city and it has been one of the principal factors in the Christian growth of the city. Their Sunday School is the largest here. The property of the church is valued at about \$5,000. A few months ago a second church was planned for Maywood addition to the city, as a number of the members lived there, and a church property has been built there that is valued at \$3,500.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH.

This organization has a membership of about 225, and church buildings including the parsonage, valued at \$6,000. The

church is very prosperous and has been one of the leading denominations from the beginning.

THE BAPTISTS.

This church was organized in 1890 and now has a membership of 300. It has property valued at \$10,000, and has a number of very successful auxiliary societies connected with its work.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.

This organization has a fine building at the corner of Grand avenue and Harvey, and recently purchased a site for a new edifice in another portion of the city. The membership to date is about 200, and is rapidly increasing. The new church will be built the coming year and will cost about \$6,000, from the present plans that are being considered. There are a number of church organizations connected with this church that are also prosperous.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS.

A few months ago there was organized here a Christian Scientist church and it has gained in membership until now it has quite a large company at the regular services. There is no church building yet but the members expect to build one as soon as possible. The readers are

Miss M. E. Flynn and Mrs. Mary J. McCartney.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

This organization is the largest Protestant organization in the city and the membership numbers nearly four hundred. The buildings are valued at \$5,000 and there will be a large expenditure in additions made to the property the coming year. The society will choose a new pastor in a few weeks, their former leader having resigned to enter the lecture field a few weeks ago.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL.

This church is located on west Second street, and is a leading organization. The last year has been a very successful one in the history of the organization and the coming year will be the time of the building of many improvements to the property which is valued at \$3,000. Regular services are held, with Rev. Henry Fick as rector.

COLORED CHURCHES.

There are two colored church organizations, each of which have a fair membership. They are of the Baptist and Methodist denominations.

Secret Societies.

Among the secret societies in the city are several that have memberships into

the hundreds. Particularly is this true of the insurance orders. The following is a directory of the lodges as reported by the officers:

Oklahoma Lodge No. 3, A. F. and A. M. Charles A. Gardner, W. M.; George William Spencer, Secretary. There are eighty-one members.

Cyrus Chapter No. 2, K. T. Edwin DeBarr, E. C.; George William Spencer, Recorder. Membership of eighty.

The Ancient Arabic Order of The Mystic Shrine, India Temple. Edwin DeBarr, Illustrious Potentate; George William Spencer, Recorder; William Jay Pettee, Representative to the Imperial Council. The membership is about 300.

I. O. O. F. No. 2, meets at Odd Fellows hall every Wednesday. O. H. Emerick, N. G.; J. W. Jennings, Recording Secretary.

Woodmen's Circle, Mistletoe Grove No. 8, meets every Friday afternoon at Woodmen's hall. Mrs. M. S. Shotwell, W. G.; Mrs. Mary R. D. Forrest, Clerk.

Crescent Industrial Union, Oklahoma Council No. 15, meets every Wednesday evening, third floor Land Office building. W. H. Skeed, President; Egbert Howland, Secretary.

Oklahoma Lodge No. 1, Knights of Pythias. Membership, 110. Meets every

Friday. Eugene A. Barnes, C. C.; and W. H. Roach, K. of R. and S.

Degree of Honor Lodge was organized in April, 1900. Has a membership of forty-two. Meets every Thursday night at hall, corner of Robinson and Grand avenue. Mrs. G. C. Shotwell, Chief of Honor; Mrs. C. A. Richardson, Recorder.

Oklahoma Lodge No. 6, A. O. U. W. Regular meeting every Tuesday at A. O. U. W. hall. Walter Grow, Recorder; August Hanson, W. M.

Teutonic Lodge No. 6, Sons of Herman. Regular meeting, every Thursday at W. O. W. hall. I Sonnenschein, Secretary; Wm. Kunkle, President.

Oklahoma Tent No. 8, K. O. T. M. Regular meeting every Monday. Chas. Risdon, R. K.; J. W. Hall, Com.

Other orders represented in the city are: Royal Tribe of Joseph, Knights of Protected Ark, United Moderns, Bankers Union of the World, Crescent Ind. Union, Knights and Ladies of Security.

Oklahoma Camp No. 4, W. O. W. Regular meeting every Friday at W. O. W. hall. W. McCall, Clerk; E. S. Dyer, Con. Com.

Oklahoma City Lodge No. 17, B. P. O. E. Regular meeting second and fourth Fridays, at Elk's hall. W. T. Tate, Secretary; C. E. Bennett, E. R.

Oklahoma Camp No. 6892, M. W. A.

Regular meetings every Monday at M. W. A. hall. F. C. Smith, Clerk; Dr. Wall, V. C.

United Confederate Veterans, D. H. Hammons Camp No. 177, U. C. V. G. W. R. Chinn, Commander; Dr. J. G. Street, Adjutant. Meets at call of commander. Membership, 60.

Headquarters of Oklahoma Division United Confederate Veterans J. O. Casler, Division Commander; W. R. Reagan, Adjutant and Chief of Staff.

Manufacturers and Jobbers.

The question of what constitutes the business backing of this city is answered in the following list of the manufacturers and jobbers. There are ninety-one firms in this city who wholesale, and their gross sales for the year just ended has exceeded \$16,000,000. The following is a brief description of the firms:

ALTON-DAVIS MER. CO—This firm occupies a four story building of its own with a frontage of fifty feet and a depth of 140, possessing switch connections with the Santa Fe. Its territory is Oklahoma and Indian Territories, and it has six traveling men. It carries a large stock of groceries, fruits, and hardware and dry goods specialties and its

trade has materially increased the past year. The manager is E. I. Leach.

CARROLL-BROUGH & ROBINSON.—

This firm will commence the building of a wholesale grocery and general merchandise house here in January for the increase of their business which has grown very rapidly and which will be consolidated with other establishments that they have had in other cities. The new building will be three stories, one hundred feet front and 140 feet in depth. They will have eight traveling men in Oklahoma and Indian Territories. This is one of the largest establishments here.

WILLIAMSON -HALSELL- FRASIER

CO.—This firm occupy their own building at the corner of First street and the right of ways of the Choctaw and Santa Fe railways. The building is three stories, with a frontage of 75 feet and a depth of 100 feet. It has twelve traveling men and is the largest wholesale grocery house in the Southwest. Their territory covered is Oklahoma and the Indian Territories. The freight receipts are about 1,300 car loads each year. They handle groceries, sporting goods, dry goods and hardware sundries, and are the general agents for the Heinz Pickle Co., Dunkley's fruits, and other large manufacturers. The business the

past year has been very large and other warehouse room is a necessity.

M'CORD-COLLINS CO.—This firm is one of the leading houses in the wholesale grocery business and like the rest they are cramped for room and are about to erect a building. They employ five traveling men and do a large business.

FIGHTMASTER GROCERY CO.—This firm is one of the first to be established in the city and they have a large business for the size of the stock that they carry. They have two travelers and most of their business is in a short radius from the city.

OKLAHOMA FURNITURE CO.—This firm is about to contract for the erection of a factory and warehouse building and will commence its erection next month. They will handle furniture, carpets and undertaking goods and make a specialty of the wholesale trade in the two territories and in northern Texas. The firm has a paid up capital of \$40,000 and will greatly enlarge its field this year. It has a force of three travelers on the road for spring orders.

STREET-REED FURNITURE CO.—This firm are large manufacturers of mattresses and they also have quite a large wholesale trade in furniture that is being rapidly increased. They will have

three men on the road the coming year. They occupy a fine new four story building with two large warehouses.

K. W. DAWSON FRUIT CO.—This firm have lately increased their force of travelers in their line in the territory and they have a large trade in fine fruits and other specialties. They have four and other specialties. They have four travelers.

A. MORRISON CO.—This firm have lately increased their force of travelers and handle the product of the Blue Ribbon Candy Co., in addition to all kinds of fruits and vegetables. They have three men on the road in the two territories.

N. S. SHERMAN MACHINE CO.—The finest machine works, and foundry in the two territories is the possession of this firm and they are doing a large business though they have only been established here a year. They employ thirty-five men and occupy three buildings as follows: Machine shop, thirty by eighty, foundry, thirty by seventy, and blacksmith and sheet iron works, thirty by sixty. Have two traveling men. They make a specialty of grinding and corrugating mill rollers, manufacturing the famous Pitman patent steel bridge, make gasoline and steam engines, all kinds of building iron, and do a general foundry

and machine manufacturing business. Other buildings will be added this year.

ZALONDEK & TAYLOR.—This is a firm of general machinists and founders who have a large business and employ from ten to twenty men. Their business has materially increased the past year.

OKLAHOMA FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.—This firm are at the end of Broadway and they have a large plant employing in repair and new work about twenty men. They will increase their business and make stoves the coming year.

ACME MILLING CO.—This is the largest milling company in the two territories and it has one of the finest mills in the country. The buildings it occupies are along the Santa Fe and have a daily capacity of 500 barrels of flour and 200 barrels of bran. The mill was first built in 1894 and several additions have been made since that time. They have an elevator capacity at the mill of 100,000 bushels. Thirty-five men are employed at the mill and there are a number of other employees of the company in different parts of the territory. Their brands are, Supreme, Acme and Jersey Lily, and they are sold in Oklahoma and Indian Territories, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Georgia,, Alaboma and other

Southern states and there is also a large export trade. Geo. Sohlberg is president; D. Lindbloom, vice president, and A. Goodholm, secretary and treasurer of the company. They ship yearly 1500 car loads.

OKLAHOMA MILL AND ELEVATOR CO.—This firm have a new plant that manufactures 300 barrels of flour each day and 200 barrels of bran and meal. Twenty-five men are employed and the plant cost complete, \$75,000. Several improvements and additions have been made since the starting of the plant last April and they now have an elevator capacity of 200,000 bushels. They manufacture the highest grades of hard and soft wheat flour and ship to Europe, North and South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Louisiana and Arkansas. Whit M. Grant is president, L. F. Kramer, treasurer, and H. C. Bradford, manager. The ir pay roll is \$2,500 per month.

PLANSIFTER MILLING CO.—This mill has a capacity of 250 barrels per day and is noted for the fine grade of flour that it makes. The past year the mill has been run steadily with two crews and the elevator capacity has been increased by a new elevator with a capacity of 40,000 bushels. The company are considering important improvements

in 1901 for their mill which is located on the Frisco and Santa Fe tracks.

JOS. HAGEN.—The mill owned and run by Mr. Hagen deals in feed and grain products and is by no means a small institution. He employs a number of men and the annual product of the mill will aggregate a number of thousand dollars. The past year he has materially increased the capacity of the mill and contemplates improvements the coming year. He is a member of the city council.

ALEXANDER DRUG CO.—This firm will after a few weeks, occupy the Indiana, a block at the corner of First and Robinson streets, which is four stories in height and with a frontage of 75 feet and a depth of 100 feet, and is the handsomest wholesale building in the city. It deals in wholesale drugs and druggist sundries exclusively and while not in operation a year, will have done a business of over \$300,000 when their year is completed. There are five traveling men employed who make trips in Oklahoma and Indian Territory. The firm is a leader in this line and has made the greatest advancement of any wholesale establishment in the city. The officers are R. H. Alexander, president; E. S. Malone, vice president; C. A. Alexander, secretary, and W. J. Dunn, treasurer. The

firm expects to be in the new building in February.

M'CORMICK MACHINE CO.—This is the distributing point for the famous harvesting machines for North Texas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory, and this firm have here a general office at which over fifty traveling men report and their warehouses here ship many hundred car loads of goods yearly. They employ a large number of men at the setting up shops and supply depot that they have here and their business is one of the largest in the city.

WASHBURN-LYTLE MACHINERY CO.—This is a new firm that have just opened a general machinery business here. They will be the general agents of the Rock Island Co., Champion Binders and Mowers, Columbia Buggy Co., Milburn Wagons and several other large manufacturers of vehicles, machinery, harness, etc. The firm have a large ware-room and they will have a number of men on the road at the beginning of their season. They will soon have a shop that will be used for the setting up of machinery that they will ship and for general storage purposes. They will cover Oklahoma and Indian Territories.

W. J. PETTEE & CO.—This is one of the largest hardware and implement firms in the two territories, and their

stock has been greatly increased the past year so that they have had to build two large buildings for their accommodation. The firm does a wholesale and retail business and they employ thirty men in the different departments. The business has grown from a small business until now it is one of the best in the Southwest and its increase has been marvelous.

ARMSTRONG HARDWARE CO.—The firm of this name will not commence business until next week but they have purchased the business of Gilpin & Jacobs and will have a retail and wholesale hardware and implement business with particular attention to the wholesale business. The firm is composed of experienced hardware men and they have an abundant capital for the conduct of a great business and the field that they will cover will be North Texas, the two territories and Southern Kansas. Five men will be put on the road at once. The company will utilize a building six stories in height, of a frontage of fifty feet and a depth of 140 feet as soon as it can be secured for their use.

J. I. CASE MACHINE CO.—This great machine manufacturers is represented in this city by a general agency that has a large number of travelers and they have their own building here that they use for a wholesale depot and in which

there are thousands of dollars worth of their product used to supply the trade of the two territories and north Texas. This is one of the principal firms here and they are a strong addition to the wholesale interests of the city. They employ about twenty men.

THE OKLAHOMA DUCK AND RUBBER CO.—This firm is one of the additions to the wholesale and manufacturing interests of the city this year. They manufacture and wholesale, and retail all kinds of rubber and canvas goods and is the only manufacturers of slickers and slicker suits outside of Boston. They have a specialty of goods with the trade mark “KANTLEAK” that are becoming famous.

C. G. FROST.—The Oklahoma City Bottling Works of which Mr. Frost is the proprietor, is one of the leaders in its line in the country, particularly is this true since Mr. Frost purchased the famous Crown Sulphur Mineral Springs and commenced the wholesaling of the water from these famous springs. He has a large trade in this water and it is rapidly growing. He is the agent of Lemp's beer and manufacturers all kinds of carbonated drinks.

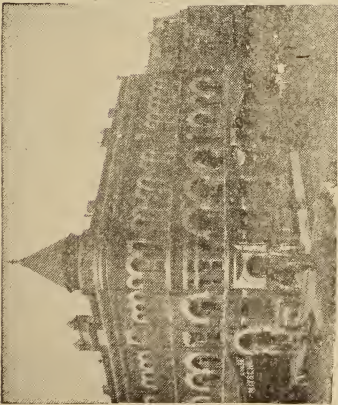
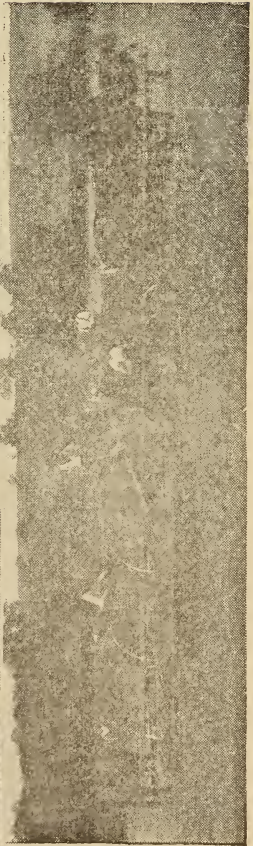
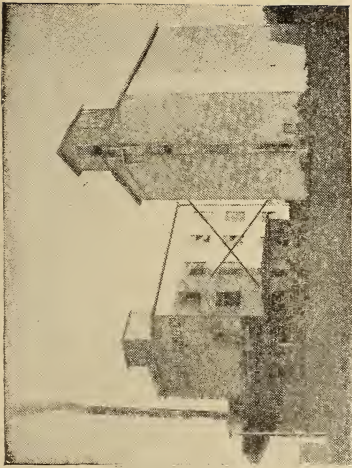
BREWING INTERESTS.—There are three other agencies of breweries here besides Lemp's. They are John Blair,

agent of ValBlatz; William Ritterbusch, agent for Pabst; Fred Sutton, for Anheuser-Busch. All do a large wholesale business in this territory and employ a number of men.

THE TIMES-JOURNAL PUBLISHING CO.—But few people recognize the growth of this institution in the past two years. There are now employed by this firm in their manufactory of blank books and printery twenty-eight people and the building one hundred and forty by twenty-six is crowded with a plant that will invoice over \$25,000. Another story will be added to the building the present year and the force will be greatly increased to accommodate the business.

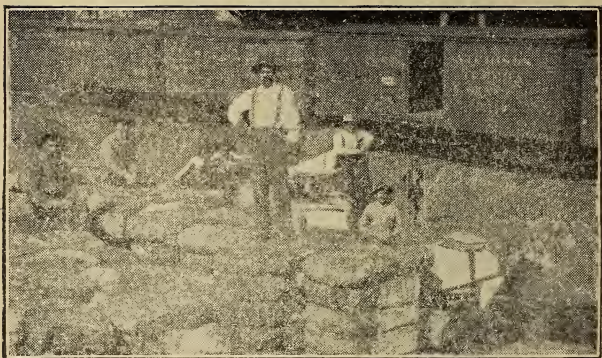
BRICK MANUFACTURING.—There are three large brick making plants in and about the city and they have employed over one hundred people all of the year. Their product amounts to several hundred thousand dollars each year and the quality of the brick that are made is first class. One of the companies has put in machinery the present year to make pressed brick and will commence the manufacture of high grade pressed brick in February.

BLUE RIBBON CANDY CO.—This firm has recently erected a new building and they manufacture confectionery

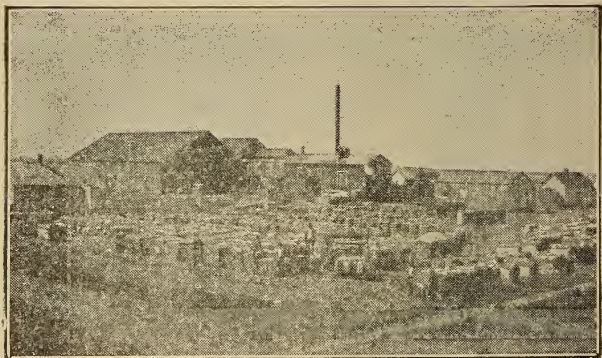


By courtesy of the Santa Fe Route.

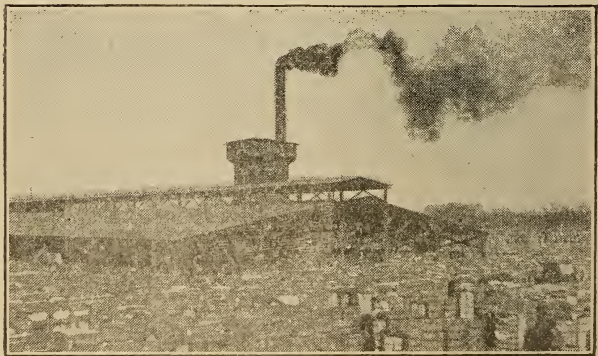
BANK BLOCK AND FLOUR MILL, OKLAHOMA CITY;
HAY FARM, NOBLE COUNTY.



COTTON PLATFORM AT GUTHRIE.



COTTON-SEED OIL MILL AT NORMAN.



By courtesy of the Santa Fe Route.

OKLAHOMA CITY COTTON COMPRESS.

for the wholesale trade alone. They have ten men at work and a large number of girls.

OKLAHOMA CARRIAGE CO.—This firm have built up a fine business the past year and they have ten men employed in the different departments of their business and are making arrangements to increase this number.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.—The general agency for this firm for Oklahoma and Indian Territories is in this city and the traveling men that cover the territory make their home here and they have a fine large salesroom and warehouse here.

F. E. PATTERSON & CO.—Wholesale cigars and tobacco is the province of this firm and though but lately established it is rapidly taking the lead in the sale of their lines in the two territories. A large mail order business is attended to and two salesmen will be placed on the road the first of the year. It is a wholesale depot for a number of leading lines of tobacconists supplies.

D. WOLF & SONS.—This wholesale liquor and tobacco firm is one of the oldest in the two territories and they have built up a large business that is steadily on the increase. Three traveling men cover North Texas and Oklahoma and the trade supplied from here amounts to

many thousands of dollars each year. They occupy a fine building on Main street, twenty-five by 125 feet, two stories high and their trade is increasing. Twelve people are regularly employed.

CHOCTAW COAL DEPOT.—The general sales department of Wm. Busby who is the general agent of the famous coal products of the Choctaw railway are located in this city and they handle here several hundreds of cars of coal each year. All of the business of North Texas and Oklahoma Territory is handled from here and gives employment to a large number of men. J. H. Bollinger is Mr. Busby's man here, and he is a trade getter.

A. M. DEBOLT.—Cotton gin, wholesale coal and wood are the different lines that Mr. DeBolt is interested in, and the past year he gave employment to thirty men and spent \$10,000 in improvements.

CHESPEAKE COMMISSION CO.—

This firm wholesale oysters and fish and they have built up a large commission business in addition that causes them to employ a number of people. They are one of the principal firms in their line in the Southwest.

OKLAHOMA ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO.—This great plant occupying a frontage of 150 feet with a mean depth

of 100 feet has just been completed and is the largest of the kind in the Southwest. It has a capacity of fifty tons of ice each day and a cold storage capacity of one hundred car loads of products at one time. All of the buildings and machinery are the best that money can buy and the whole was erected at a cost of \$85,000.

AMERICAN COTTON CO.—This is the general agency of the round bale company that operates in the two territories and they have a number of traveling representatives who make the territory from this city. They manufacture round bale presses and ginneries and do a large business in the two territories and north Texas.

OKLAHOMA COMPRESS CO.—One of the largest cotton compresses in the South is operated in this city by this company and they will handle this year over 60,000 bales of cotton. The press is new and it gives thirty per cent more compression than any other compress in the two territories and is popular for this reason with all the larger cotton buyers who can get their cotton to this city for marketing. The company is under the direction of David McPherson, president, and R. Lindsey, manager. The buildings and storage shed occupy nearly five acres of ground

and have ample fire protection. They employ about fifty men for seven months of each year.

SOUTHWESTERN COTTON CO.—This is the largest cotton oil and seed mill in the two territories and the business that it does is one of the largest in the country. They run for about seven months in the year and have two forces of men, numbering in all seventy, who are at work night and day. The plant is new, first class in every particular and one of the great institutions of the city. The buildings and machinery represent an investment of over \$100,000. There will be additions for next year and may possibly establish a paper manufacturing plant to utilize the hulls from the cotton seed.

C. D. COIL.—Deals in dental supplies and has worked up a nice business.

INTERSTATE ELECTRICAL SUPPLY CO.—This company are the largest dealers in electrical goods in the two territories and they have several gangs of men at work not only in this city, where their warerooms are located, but also in other parts of the two territories. They contract any and all kinds of electrical equipment and wiring. Their business is less than a year old but has grown to be one of the industries of the city.

J. F. HARTWELL.—Wholesale jewelry; removed here from Fort Smith some months ago. He has two men on the road and one of the largest stocks in the West, and the largest south of Kansas City in the Southwest.

OKLAHOMA SADDLERY CO.—This wholesale and manufacturing institution was established here about a year ago and for the purpose of wholesaling saddlery and hardware. They began in a small way to manufacture harness and saddles and they have found the demand so great for their product that they now have thirty-five men at work in the manufacturing department and their sales have increased so rapidly that they have had to increase their force of traveling men until now they have five on the road. They travel in Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Texas, and the business has increased several hundred per cent since the beginning. They wholesale saddlery, harness, all leather goods, saddlery hardware, robes, turf goods, and make a specialty of high grade saddles and harness of their own manufacture. They have two floors of a seventy-five foot frontage with a depth of 125 feet. The officers of the company are G. W. Garrison, president; J. D. Head, vice president, and E. L. Bozarth, secretary and treasurer.

ANHEUSER-BUSCH ICE PLANT.—

This plant is run all of the season and is one of the best equipped ice plants in the territory, with a capacity of twenty-five tons each day. Several men are employed in the plant.

JAS. MARRINAN.—One of the oldest wholesale liquor dealers in the territory is the firm of Jas. Marrinan. There are three travelers connected with the firm who travel a wide territory.

FRED FOSTER.—This is a new wholesale liquor house and is doing a fine business. It is located on Broadway.

LUMBER INTERESTS.—There are several companies in the city that makes a feature of their business their wholesale trade. Among them are the storm Lumber Co., W. J. Abbot & Co., T. M. Richardson, Jr., Southwestern Lumber Co., Davidson and Case, and W. J. Gault & Son. There are also a number of retail yards, and there are a large number of men employed in the lumber business here. It is claimed that there are 150.

FRED HOEFER PACKING CO.—This is the latest institution to locate in the city, and moved here from St. Joseph, Mo. The plant is an entirely new one and with the yards occupies ten acres of ground with connections with the Santa Fe and Frisco. The plant cost in its present condition, \$27,000, and has a

capacity for the killing of 300 hogs and 75 cattle each day. There are twenty-two men employed at present. The plant will manufacture all of the by products that are made by the largest plants. It is the most complete refrigeration plant of its size in the country. The plant is of brick forty feet front, three stories and 165 feet in depth. It is a model and will provide a market for all the stock raised by the farmers for many miles around this city.

A. M. HUGHES & CO.—This wholesale paint and wall paper house will open its doors the first of the year. It is a branch house of a large factory in Kansas City, and is opened here for the purpose of handling the business of the two territories and Texas. They will employ a number of travelers from here.

ARMOUR PACKING CO.—This firm occupy a three story building here with frontage of twenty-five feet and a depth of 140. It is their own building and they are going to add another story and possibly a new warehouse at once. This is the main office of the company for the territory from the Kansas line south to Texas and west from the center of Indian Territory to the west line of Oklahoma. There are five traveling salesmen connected with this office and eight sub-agencies are supplied and directed from

here. There are thirty-five employees of the company. This year they have handled 390 cars of dressed poultry from this city. N. H. Leonard is the manager of the plant.

CUDAHY PACKING PLANT.—This firm have a large general agency here in charge of R. G. Craig, and it has a number of traveling men and buyers who are directed from this office. It occupies its own building in the wholesale district and is contemplating some extensive additions the coming year.

SWIFT PACKING CO.—This company can be described in the same terms as the description of Armour and Cudahy, as they all do about the same business, and employ about the same help.

OKLAHOMA SASH & DOOR CO.—This institution of which Mayor Van Winkle is the presiding genius, is one of the principal institutions of the city, and for many reasons. The first of which is that it is the only successful attempt that has ever been made to establish a house of this kind in the two territories and Northern Texas. The company wholesale sash and doors, glass, paints, building materials, oils, etc., and they occupy two large warehouses along the Santa Fe. Their trade is found in Oklahoma, Indian Territory, North Texas and Arkansas, and is constantly increas-

ing. There are seventeen employees at this house and two traveling men are making the trade all of the time. A great amount of the business is through mail orders. The past year has thoroughly demonstrated that the business is a success in this city.

PLANING MILLS.—There are three large planing mills and wood-working establishments in the city that employ a number of hands each. All are doing a satisfactory business and each have materially increased their plants this year.

C. M. PEPPER & CO.—This is the title of the new firm that is building a broom factory along the Santa Fe. They will have a three story brick building with accommodations for fifty experts. The plant will be a steam plant and will be the largest in the two territories by several hundred per cent.

MOSS BREWING CO.—This firm is building a brewing plant and will build a malt plant in a few months. The brewing plant will have a capacity of 35,000 barrels of beer annually and will be a first class plant in every particular. It will be five stories in height and will be of brick and stone. Work is progressing very rapidly on this plant. Mr. Moss came to this city from Yankton, S. D.

CATO DISTILLERY.—This plant has been in operation for about three

months and a number of men are employed and two hundred bushels of corn are put to the good use of making good whiskey here every day.

W. U. TELEGRAPH CO.—The office of the Western Union here is under the management of J. P. Gensler and he has ten people working for him. This office is the largest in the two territories by twice the number of operators. It handled 48,000 words the night of July 2d.

TELEPHONE CO.'S—There are two telephone companies in the city. The Bell has a number of toll lines and a local exchange of about three hundred connections. The Citizens' Independent Telephone Co., is building an exchange that will have to exceed six hundred connections and several hundred miles of toll line.

OKLAHOMA DRUG CO.—This firm do a general business in drugs and druggists' sundries, but their principal business for the past year has been in supplying the demand for a chill cure that they manufacture, called "Quin-India" and which has had a wonderful sale on a cash guarantee that it will cure. The company have shipped over 2,000 gross this year and expect to increase this amount next year. They employ eight traveling men, covering Georgia, Florida,

North and South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas and the two territories. They have their own printing plant and are one of the largest employers of labor in the city.

OKLAHOMA PAPER CO.—This company has lately been established but they have four traveling men and they are doing business that augurs so well for the future that they are now figuring on building a three story sales building and warehouse. They are the general agents for some of the largest mills in the North and they are pushing the trade so rapidly that they have seriously encroached on the business of the Kansas City and St. Louis houses that formerly served this territory. The men in the company are the leaders in the younger business element and they have all the capital that is needed to build up a large business.

WATERS-PIERCE OIL CO.—This branch of the Standard Oil Co. have one of their principal depots here and they handle several hundred tank cars of product each year.

T. J. GRIFFITH.—This firm is the general agent of the Kingman-Moore Implement Co., and they handle the territory for this company and several other machinery houses. They employ a num-

ber of men and do a large business.

LOUIS OBERT.—This great brewery is represented here by Frank Menten, who is making a large business for the firm. He handles the entire territory for them and his business has greatly increased the past year.

JEAN - HURST - REDFEARN PRODUCE CO.—This firm buy and ship poultry and other produce and have their yards here. They will handle nearly five hundred cars of dressed poultry each year besides large quantities of other produce and butter and eggs.

OKLAHOMA FLORAL CO.—This company have the largest green houses in the two territories and they supply most of the other cities around with floral designs. They have special agencies in a number of near-by cities and have developed a large wholesale trade in floral designs and fine plants. The green houses are open to the public on certain days and are a beautiful sight. There are several men employed and a number of thousand dollars in the investment.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.—There are at present no exclusive wholesale dealers in these lines but the Lion Store, McGlinchey Mercantile Co., M. Herskowitz, Burton-Gaines & Co., T. P. Melon, The Mitscher-Mitchell Co., and B. Cohen. There are two organizations perfected to

engage in these lines in an exclusive wholesale way, one with a capital of \$200,000 and the other with a capital of \$125,000.

THE FAIR.—This firm wholesale notions, toys, queensware, and house furnishings and do quite a large business.

J. H. VOSBURG & CO.—Though here but a few months, this firm are doing a large business in the wholesaling of books, stationery and kodak supplies.

WM. BARR.—Barr's Dude and Royal Flush cigar are the manufacture of this firm and they have so grown in the favor of the territory that at present he has eleven men employed and expects to have twice this number by the end of this year.

WM. HUBYCKA.—One of the oldest cigar factories in the territory is that of Wm. Hubycka, and it is one of the most successful. He has a large wholesale business.

KEMP BROS.—This firm handle Ferd Heim's celebrated beers and they do a large wholesale business.

OKLAHOMA SUPPLY CO.—This firm deals in wines, liquors and beer, and they have a large trade in this territory.

PEORIA WHOLESALE CO.—This firm makes a specialty of blank books, tablets, etc., and they have a large busi-

ness that has been greatly enlarged since they opened here a few months ago.

MITCHELL-SHEARER CO.—This firm wholesale queensware, coffee, teas and spices and coffee. They have two traveling men and expect to greatly enlarge the coming year.

KNOWLES & BARTA.—Are manufacturers of upholstered furniture and have a factory that employs twenty men. They are preparing to enlarge their business and add a wholesale department that will handle several other lines of furniture.

Police Department.

The force consists of chief, who is an elective officer, and eight men. The following is a roster of the force. It will be seen that all of the men but one are native born Americans, and this one has been here since childhood.

W. B. Hendry, chief of police, American; appointed to the force in 1896.

J. G. Burnett, patrolman, American; appointed May 1898.

T. A. Blaise, sergeant, American; appointed 1899.

John Hubatka, patrolman, foreign; appointed April 1899.

H. Emerick, patrolman, American; appointed 1900.

Sam Bartell, patrolman, American; appointed 1900.

J. H. Miller, patrolman, American; appointed 1900.

T. A. Couch, merchant police, American; appointed 1899.

E. S. Dyer, sanitary police, American; appointed 1899.

Oklahoma City Railways.

This city is the terminus of the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad for the present and this road has been in operation here two years. The road will soon be extended to some point in Texas and the contracts for 202 miles have been made and the construction will be commenced as soon as the line that the company is building into Texas, through the Indian Territory is completed, which will be some time in January of 1901.

The Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe have one of their principal lines passing through this city and it is the report that the earnings of the line that passes through here will be greater this year than the main line in Kansas. The road does a wonderful business here, as the report that is given below will show.

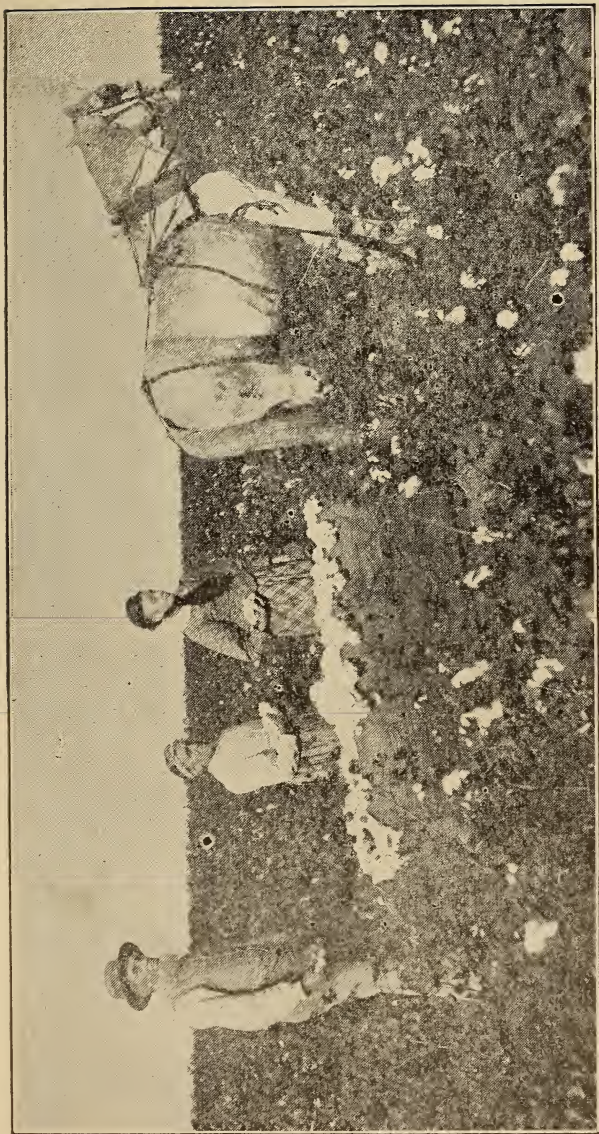
The third road that is in the city is the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf, which is rapidly becoming one of the great

trunk lines of the country and which in some respects, is the greatest railway system in Oklahoma.

There are at least two other roads that will soon be here, and this is no idle statement, but a fact that the coming twelve months will demonstrate. In another column will be found a description of the plans of the railways that are projected for this city, and the plans that are enumerated there are all more than possibilities.

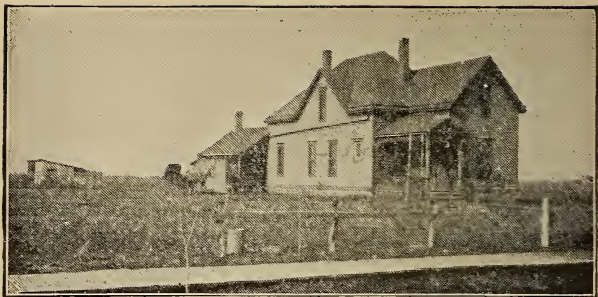
THE SANTA FE.

It is the purpose of this article to give the actual conditions of the railway business of the city but not to enter into the specific details which will be found in another column. The Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe in this is what is known as the Oklahoma division, and extends from Purcell, I. T., to Arkansas City, Kansas. The local office is the most important on the division and the freight and passenger business from here are so large that it is almost beyond belief. The station is in charge of F. O'Neil as commercial agent, and he has been one of the strongest factors in the upbuilding of the city and a more popular railway man would be hard to find. He has under his direction at this place sixty-three employees in all the departments

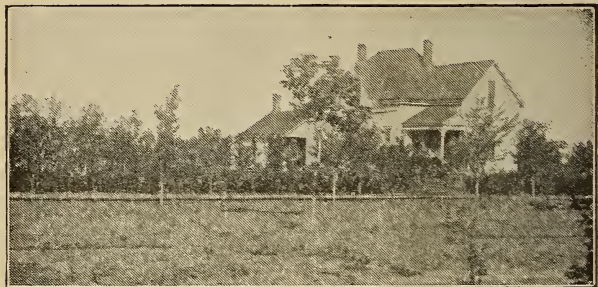


By courtesy of the Santa Fe Route.

PICKING COTTON EARLY IN NOVEMBER.



TREES PLANTED MARCH 20, 1895.



EIGHTEEN MONTHS LATER, SEPTEMBER 20, 1896.



By courtesy of the Santa Fe Route.

TWO YEARS MORE, SEPTEMBER 20, 1898.

of the road, and there are several miles of side track, etc., in the company's property here. The company the past year has done much to build up their property here, confining their expense particularly to the increase of the trackage in the city. The coming year will see the construction of an elegant new passenger station, and the enlargement of the yards. The plans for the depot structure are completed, and it will be commenced in a few weeks. The company have recently purchased ten acres of fine property on which they will establish extensive yards.

The business of the office of the company in this city is three times what it is at any other station in the territory, and the increase the past year has been nearly thirty per cent.

THE CHOCTAW.

The Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf is the principal railroad that enters Oklahoma in point of number of men employed that live here. The road within the past three years has become one of the principal lines in the Southwest and now has a mileage of 600 miles and will commence the building of about 500 miles more shortly after the first of the year. One of the extensions will from Weatherford, a few miles west of this city and

will extend, ultimately, to Albuquerque, N. M. Ninety miles of this extension will be built at once, all arrangements having been completed. The officers of the company in this city are General Attorney for Indian-Oklahoma Territories, John W. Shartell; General Western Agent, C. B. Hart, who has charge of the freight and passenger business in Indian and Oklahoma Territories, and connecting lines, and the local office in charge of Mr. T. H. Phelps, agent. In the departments of the road centering in this city there are nearly 160 men employed, who make this city their home. The majority of these men are married and have their families here. The company is about to erect new station buildings here and with the property purchased for their location they will cost nearly \$75,000. Oklahoma City is a freight division for twelve train crews who make headquarters here. The company has a large amount of property they are using for the purpose of locating wholesale and manufacturing industries, having recently purchased twenty-eight lots from the city in what is known as the Military addition, for this purpose. The gross receipts from sources in this city will approximate \$75,000 per month, sixty per cent of which is

from freight and forty per cent is from passenger, and other sources.

THE FRISCO LINE.

This great system is but three years old in Oklahoma and in that time the growth of the business of the road has been phenominal, and they have appreciated the value of the business by making greater improvements than any other road here. One of the latest of their improvements has been in the construction of three miles of road in the city that makes a belt line and which gives them terminal facilities into the heart of the city, and makes, exceedingly valuable a large tract of land for factory and wholesale establishments. This improvement, with the depots and freight houses that have been constructed represent an investment in the city of nearly \$150,000 that the company has made the present year. The station here is in charge of W. A. Vickers, commercial agent and J. H. Doughty, traveling freight agent of the road, has his headquarters here. They are hustlers and have had much to do with the growth of the business here to its present proportions. The company have the finest buildings in the city and they contemplate improvements the present year.

The Frisco employs seventy-three men in this city.

The story is not complete without the announcement that the Oklahoma City & Western will in a few days begin work upon the extension from this city southwest through the heart of the Kiowa and Comanche country, and will be completed before the opening of the country to settlement.

Oklahoma City Business Men.

The list that follows is a complete directory of the retail and wholesale establishments of the city and it is printed in this edition for the purpose of showing the prosperous condition of the commerce of the city. In the wholesalers are nearly every line but there is room for more as the trade to be served from here is reached by a number of railway lines and all of the Indian Territory, Oklahoma and North Texas depend upon this city in a great measure as their principal marketing point.

In the retail lines will be found several merchants in every branch and all of them carry as fine stocks as can be found in any of the larger cities of the country. It is the common expression of visitors here that the merchants have the best and largest stocks that they have ever seen in a city of this size. All lines are amply represented now, but

the growth of the city is such that others may be warranted in locating here in the near future.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., C. M. Mead & Company, Michael Peshek, Washburne-Lytle Implement Company.

ARCHITECTS.—Edw. Coady, David Douglas, Wm. Gall, F. J. Lyons, G. L. Montooth, J. L. Moore, R. L. Pierce, A. J. Williams, David Turbyfill.

ARTISTS.—Miss Martha Avey, E. H. Jackson.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.—Douglas & Douglas, Everett J. Gidings, Hays & McMechan, J. P. Allen, J. P. Austin, J. P. Barnard, W. H. Brown, R. M. Campbell, T. G. Chambers, Sidney Denham, John E. Dumar, J. H. Everest, J. L. Francis, Marshall Fulton, W. M. Grant, W. H. Grove, J. A. Hallan, A. B. Hammer, V. V. Hardcastle, Elmer Thomas, W. F. Wilson, Wm. P. Harper, H. H. Hillman, Howard & Ames, Jenkins & Brown, J. W. Johnson, F. J. Kearful, J. R. Keaton, L. M. Keys, W. H. Kitchens, L. M. Lane, Lewis & Snyder, R. N. McConnell, J. A. Metcalfe, Milton & Beaty, B. B. Moser, F. J. Parr, R. J. Ramer, Wm. Reagan, R. A. Kleinsmidt, J. W. Shartel, C. Fred Smith, O. H. Travers, W. W. Tunnecliff, J. E. Vandal, H. R. Winn, J. H. Wright.

AUCTIONEERS.

James Gleason, J. C. Goggerty, J. W. Stoneking.

AWNINGS.

Oklahoma Duck & Rubber Company.

BAKERS.

C. F. Essig, Home Bakery, A. Meyer, Choctaw Bakery, Peabody Bakery.

BANDS AND ORCHESTRAS.

Hrabe Band and Orchestra, U. C. T. Band, Brandom's Orchestra.

BANKS.

State National Bank, Western National Bank, Bank of Commerce, Oklahoma Savings Bank, American National Bank.

BARBERS.

Grand Avenue Barber Shop, C. A. Abernathy, F. P. Cameron, W. J. Carpenter, E. W. Caruthers, Omar Crismore, T. J. H. Edwards, August Fleck, Samuel Jenkins, Speed Jones, W. L. Long, C. M. McIlvain, W. E. Miles, W. M. Pace, H. A. Torbet, W. T. Tucker, Hotel Lee Shop.

BATH ROOMS.

C. A. Abernathy, E. W. Caruthers, Grand Avenue Barber Shop, H. A. Torbet.

BEER AGENTS.

J. R. Blair, Charles G. Frost, F. E. Sutton, Wm. Ritterbush, Kemp Bros., Frank Menton.

BICYCLES AND SUPPLIES.

Oklahoma Cycle Company.

BILL POSTERS.

Oscar Nix.

BLACKSMITHS AND HORSESHOERS.

Christopher Adams, S. Brosseau, J. C. Cook, Eisenberger & Clasen, Hunter & Schuler, Frank Skinner.

BOARDING HOUSES.

Mrs. Martha Cary, Mrs. Viola Herrin, J. M. Housel, Alexander Kelly, Mrs. Annie Lowe, Mrs. C. E. McNew, Noonan Sisters, Mrs. F. N. Shappell, Mrs. Almira Sharp, A. W. White.

BOND COMPANIES.

Deming Investment Company, Southwestern Guarantee Trust Company. j

BOOK BINDERS.

Times-Journal Publishing Company.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Miss Clara Firestone, Luke & McAdams, Peoria Wholesale Co., (Wholesale Books.), Rice Stationery Store, J. H. Vosburgh & Co.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Milner Shoe Store, Pope Shoe Company.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

Crow & Co., Henry Duffy, Patrick McMullen, T. J. Ryndak, J. T. Weidmann.

BOTTLERS.

J. R. Blair, Creller & Harrup, Oklahoma Bottling Works.

BRICK MANUFACTURERS.

Oklahoma City Press Brick Co., John Kelsch, P. D. Kenyon.

BROKERS.

A. C. Barlow, George Barnett, R. J. Edwards, Louis Kerkle, Dibble Commission Co.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Oklahoma City Building and Loan Co., Standard Investment and Loan Co.

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

Capital City Business College, Oklahoma City Business College, Southwestern Business University.

CANDY MANUFACTURERS.

Blue Ribbon Candy Manufacturing Co.

CARPET RENOVATORS.

C. L. Knowles.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS.

Main Street Carriage Company, Oklahoma Carriage Works.

CASH REGISTERS.

National Cash Register Company.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

The Fair, Mitchell & Shearer.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

Wm. Barr, Wm. Hubycka.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO (Wholesale.)

D. Wolff & Son, F. E. Patterson & Co.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

J. P. Barnard, Charles Chamberlain.

CLOTHING.

Lion Store, Boston Clothing Store, B. and M. Clothing House, Burton-Gaines, Gerson Brothers, D. Goldstein & Co., M. Herskowitz, Hub Clothing Company—S. C. Heyman, S. G. Hasgall; Stein Bros., J. R. Douglas.

COAL AND WOOD.

(Wholesale and Retail.)

Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf, R. J. Clark, A. M. DeBolt, Charles G. Frost, J. B. Garrison, W. W. Green, W. B. Hill, Kramer, Grant and Co., Jefferson Pennington, Marion Pennington, Southwestern Grain & Coal Co., W. H. Markwell.

COLLECTION AGENTS.

Oklahoma Collection Agency, U. S. Collecting Agency.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Chesapeake Commission Company, A. T. Murphy Commission Company.

CONFECTIONERS.

Mrs. Mayer, J. S. Clark, Jr., A. S. Gechter, R. L. Green, Mrs. Lillie M. Kirby, J. W. Miller, Isaac Star, Mrs. Mayers.

CONTRACTORS.

Commodore P. Beauchamp, Loda W. Robinson, Campbell & Campbell, Henry W. Highsmith, Martin & McDonald, R. C. Westmoreland, J. M. Conkwright, D. O. Adams, W. M. Adams, N. J. Anderson, Cyrus Bain, James Bowser, J. S.

Boyd, Will Boyer, L. P. Brasseau, Joe E. Bundschuh, W. H. Burdick, H. F. Butler, Louis Carr, C. M. Dailey, Robert Duffield, W. H. Edwards, J. W. Elston, Alfred M. Estes, George Foor, M. A. Foster, Choral France, Wm. Goulding, J. W. Hawk, E. T. Hicks, A. G. Hill, Wm. Huddleson, John R. Hughes, J. M. Huntsman, Barney Hyeinck. James Ingalls, D. P. James, J. L. Jones, Robert Kruger, L. F. Lee, L. W. Leland, John Lucas, J. T. Martin, Chas. F. Merritt, D. C. Moreland, J. J. Morton, George Nelson, George New, Wm. P. Nolan, T. G. O'Keefe, James H. Pap, Scott Page, G. M. Parker, Henry Peck, Chas. Pegg, George W. Pedigo, L. Percifield, Fred Pettee, Nels Reustrom, P. Q. Robin, Chas. Roney, Warren C. Sadler, T. B. Seawell, H. E. Shull, T. R. Smith, H. L. Strough, M. A. Swatek, C. F. Swayze, Frank Swayze, J. W. Switzer, Thomas & Casad, A. F. Todd, Thomas Tracy, J. E. Turner, A. L. Urban, T. J. Vochoka, Wm. V. Wallace, John Zigler, O. W. Zigler.

COLD STORAGE PLANTS.

Oklahoma Ice and Cold Storage Co.,
Black's Cold Storage.

COTTON BUYERS.

American Cotton Company, Neil P. Anderson & Co., Western Cotton Company, J. M. Williams.

COTTON COMPRESS.

Oklahoma Cotton Compress Company.

COTTON GINNERS.

A. M. DeBolt, Oklahoma Cotton Gin and Grain Company.

COTTON SEED OIL.

Southwestern Cotton Seed Oil Co.

DENTAL SUPPLIES.

E. E. Kirkpatrick, C. D. Coil Dental Supply Company.

DENTISTS.

C. D. Coil, A. M. Detrick, J. W. Grant, E. E. Kirkpatrick, J. B. Norris, R. D. Parsons, Chicago Dental Parlor, W. M. Stone, Albany Dentists.

DRESS MAKERS.

Mrs. Annie Bolling, Mrs. Eva Brancher, Mrs. Elenor V. Claz, Mrs. R. L. Colvert, Mrs. Alice Donovan, Mrs. Kate Edgett, Mrs. Josie Fingar, Annie C. Islinger, Mary E. Islinger, Mrs. Lizzie M. Luke, Mrs. H. A. Lynch, Mrs. Kate M. Mann, Miss Florence Mayer, F. M. Nelson, Mrs. Francis Rheudy, Misses. Shepherd, Mrs. Susan Sides, Mrs. M. J. Williams.

DRUGGISTS (Wholesale.)

Alexander Drug Company, Oklahoma Drug Company.

DRUGGISTS (Retail.)

City Drug Store, Gerson's Drug Store, C. B. Haley, Harmon Pharmacy, City Pharmacy, Model Drug and Jewelry

Company, J. M. Remington Pharmacy,
Scott & Co., John Wand, Boston Wilson.

DRY GOODS.

Burton, Gaines & Co., Max Herskowitz, Kansas City Cash Store, Lion Store, McGlinchey, F. J. Mercantile Co., Mitscher-Mitchell Dry Goods Co., Steel & Moore, Samuel White, J. M. Lilmans, The Syndicate Store.

DYERS AND CLEANERS.

A. C. Gould, J. N. Reading.

ELECTRICIANS.

Inter-State Electrical Supply Co.

EMPLOYMENT AGENTS.

Francis & Farley, J. A. J. Baugus,
National Information Bureau.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Wells, Fargo & Co., Express.

FEATHER RENOVATORS.

J. W. Row.

FEED, HAY AND GRAIN .

A. M. DeBolt, J. B. Garrison, W. B. Hill, G. A. Holcomb, S. C. Holcomb, Kramer, Grant & Co., Lee Mullins, C. O. Russell, S. W. Grain & Coal Co., Hough & High.

FEED MILLS.

Joseph Hagen.

FENCE MANUFACTURERS.

Anchor Fence Company.

FLORISTS.

Oklahoma Floral Company.

FLOURING MILLS.

Acme Milling Company, Oklahoma Mill & Elevator Co., Plansifter Milling Company.

FOUNDRIES AND MACHINISTS.

C. A. Crowder, Conrad Ehret, Oklahoma Foundry and Machine Shop, N. S. Sherman Machinery Company, Zalondek & Taylor.

FRUITS (Wholesale.)

K. W. Dawson, A. Morrison & Co.

FRUITS (Retail.)

Broadway Fruit House, Danreuther Grocery Company, A. Meyer, Isaac Star, C. C. Wilder.

FURNITURE.

Chicago Furniture Company, Oklahoma Furniture Company, Schweinle & Monroney, Street-Reed Furniture Company, Jasper Sipes.

GAS LAMPS.

J. P. Hodge, Moulton Gas Lamp Co.

GRAN ELEVATORS.

Frank Mach, O K Star Elevator, Oklahoma City Elevator Company, Acme Milling Company, Star Plansifter.

GROCERS (Wholesale.)

Alton-Davis Mercantile Company, Brough & Robinson, Fightmaster Grocery Company, McCord-Collins Company, Williamson-Halsell-Frasier Company.

GROCERS (Retail.)

J. B. Tyamony & Co., Trueblood & Brady, Brough & Robinson, Link-Mylius Mercantile Company, Danreuther Grocery Company, Fightmaster Grocery Company Ross & Richardson, D. M. Hadlock & Son, T. A. Whetstone, J. I. Barrett, Joseph Brown, Jr., J. C. Carr & Son, J. B. Cross, C. E. Estabrook, H. C. Finley, Z. T. Flood, DeFord & Co., T. D. Gainer, G. A. Holcomb, J. M. Johnson, G. C. McCutcheon, Joe McFarland, J. S. Morrow, D. B. Smith, Steele & Moore, Stoll & Lahann, T. M. Taylor, W. T. Tucker, W. S. Williams.

GUNSMITHS..

C. Hast, Oklahoma Cycle and Supply Company, R. B. Stuart.

HARDWARE, STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

W. P. Dilworth, Armstrong Hardware Company, Laird's Hardware Company, W. J. Pettee & Co., N. B. Utt.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

A. C. Sims & Son, Oklahoma Saddlery Company, J. W. Pettee & Co., T. J. Griffith.

HEATING APPARATUS.

Oklahoma Liquified Gas Company.

HIDES, WOOL AND FUR.

Jean-Hurst-Redfearn Produce Co., Oklahoma Hide and Wool Co., Charles Post, A. T. Murphy Produce Company.

HOTELS

Hotel Lee. Arcade Hotel, Grand Avenue Hotel, Windsor Hotel, Compton Hotel, Columbia Hotel, Choctaw Hotel, North Side Hotel, McGregor Hotel, Plyanter's Hotel, Waverly Hotel, Perrine Hotel.

HOUSEMOVERS.

Joseph Burleson, Harry Calhoun, G. C. Shotwell, Dan Wright.

ICE MANUFACTURERS.

Anheuser-Busch Ice Plant. Oklahoma Ice and Cold Storage Co.

INSTALLMENT GOODS.

E. Howard & Co.

INSURANCE AGENTS.

Blackwelder Company, Colcord, Galbreath & Shelley, Johnson & Kramer, L. Overholser & Co., T. M. Upshaw & Co., Easley & Williams, J. C. Clark, F. L. Conger, W. R. Dillon, J. B. Harrell, Jay M. Jackson, Johns Bros., H. M. Ramey, W. A. Knott, Lowe & Jackson, G. B. Stone, W. T. Tate.

JEWELERS (Wholesale.)

K. O. Antene, Boasen & Brookhouser, J. R. Butler, Miss Annie Hohmann, Model Drug and Jewelry Company, R. O. Norman, Pollock Jewelry Company, George Upmann, J. F. Hartwell.

LADIES FURNISHING GOODS.

M. J. Baum & Co.

LAUNDRIES.

John Lee (Chinese), W. B. Jones Lobo (Chinese), Oklahoma City Steam Laundry, Palace Steam Laundry, Sam Lee (Chinese), Up-To-Date Laundry.

LIME AND CEMENT.

Davidson & Case, A. M. DeBolt, W. W. Green, S. M. Gloyd, S. W. Grain and Coal Co., T. L. Neves.

LIQUORS (Wholesale.)

James Marrinan, Wolff & Sons, Fred Foster & Co.

LIVE STOCK DEALERS.

Oklahoma City Live Stock Company, D. M. Phillips, Taylor & McCormick, George Hales, W. D. Hales.

LIVERY STABLES.

A. Brotherton, Eureka Barn, Walter Fry, Glaser Bros., Charles Glaser, Hopkins & Son, D. M. Phillips, Horses' Home, W. M. Jones, J. K. Perrine, Grand Avenue Livery, S. R. Griffin.

LOANS.

Waddington Loan Company, Blackwelder, Company, Colcord, Galbreath & Shelley, Deming Investment Company, Union Trust Company, F. C. Finerty & Co., Peyton & Thomsen, Jay M. Jackson Real Estate Co., Midland Savings and Loan Company, Loughmiller & Carey, Johnson & Kramer, Brandon & Brogan, Ed L. Dunn & Co., J. P. Barnard, J. A. J. Baugus, Brissey & Hall, B. E.



BRIDGE OVER SOUTH CANADIAN AT NOBLE.

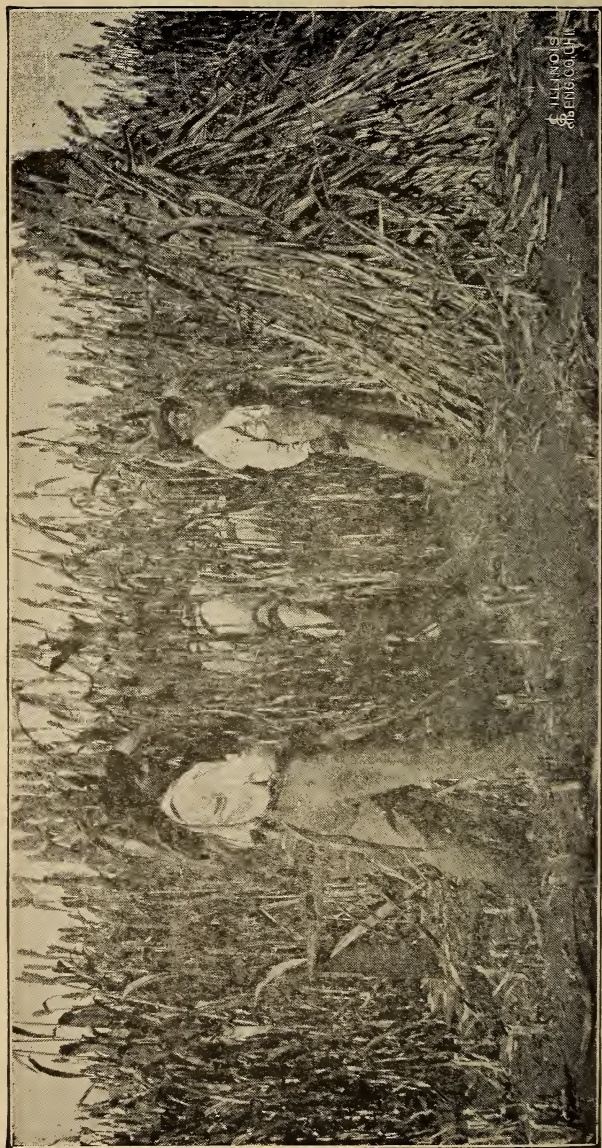


GUTHRIE COTTON MARKET.



By courtesy of the Santa Fe Route.

HOME, SWEET HOME, IN OKLAHOMA.



ILLINOIS
STANDARD
CO. CHICAGO

By courtesy of the Santa Fe Route.

A KAFFIR CORN FIELD IN LINCOLN COUNTY.

Chapin, J. D. Evans, Francis & Farley, Frizzell & Ford, C. A. Gardner, W. M. Grant, Holmes Bros., J. Holzapfel, Johns Bros., L. Kerker, W. A. Knott, Geo. W. Limerick, Lowe & Jackson, G. H. Lynds, Henry Miles, Owen & Welsh, Perry & Dowden, H. D. Price, W. C. Rowland, Geo. J. Shields, Thorne Bros., Eugene Wallace, J. B. Wheeler, Williams & Goss.

LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES.

Davidson & Case, Gault Lumber Company, Gloyd & Hibbetts, S. M. Gloyd, A. Ketcham, J. P. Martin, Ragon & Atwood, T. L. Neves, Southwestern Lumber company, W. W. Storm Lumber Company, G. W. Turley,

MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS.

Oklahoma City Marble Works, Southwestern Marble and Granite Works.

MATTRESS MAKERS.

J. C. Walker, Street & Reed.

MEATS (Wholesale.)

Armour Packing Company, Cudahy Packing Company, Dold Packing Company, Swift & Co., Fred Hoefer Packing Company, Harp & Moore, T. F. Offield.

MEAT MARKETS.

Abercrombie & Son, Richard Barth, W. H. Butcher, H. C. Finley, Henry Fritsch, Fultz Meat Market, J. L. Ladd, Isaac Loewenstein, D. R. Norris, Alex Venci, DeFord & Co., Fightmaster Company.

MERCANTILE AGENCIES.

The Bradstreet Company, R. G. Dunn
& Co.

MESSENGER SERVICE.

American District Telephone Company.

MILLINERY.

M. J. Baum & Co., Ed Compton, Tootle
& Weakley Millinery Company, J. M.
Wilmans, Mrs. Emma Williams, Mrs. J.
L. Woodworth.

MINERAL WATERS.

J. R. Blair, C. G. Frost.

MUSIC TEACHERS.

Ethelbert W. Eggleston, Miss Bessie
Gosette, Miss Lillie H. Gunter, Pearl R.
Hulett, Clara Miller, J. R. Muller, A. E.
Tomlin, Miss Eleanor Work, Mrs. T. W.
York.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL SUPPLIES.

Armstrong, Smith & Co., Luke & Mc-
Adams, Pryer & Frederickson.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Guide. (Weekly), McMaster's
Magazine, Oklahoma Echo, Oklahoma
Farmer, Oklahoma Labor Signal, Okla-
homa School Herald, Oklahoman, (Daily
and Weekly), Presbyterian Review,
Times-Journal (Every afternoon except
Sunday, and Weekly.)

NURSES.

Mrs. M. J. Creighton, R. J. Plumstead,
Mrs. J. L. Ladd.

OIL (Wholesale.)

Waters-Pierce Oil Company.

PACKING HOUSES.

Hoefer Packing Company.

PAINTERS.

Jack Cunningham, Eastland Bros., J. H. Hulse, J. F. Jersezy & Co., G. K. Kaiser, Morris Levinson, Stice & Hoering, J. B. Wilson & Sons.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

A. M. Hughes & Co., Alexander Drug Company, Eastland Bros., C. B. Haley, Oklahoma Drug Company, Oklahoma Sash and Door Company, Moled Drug and Jewelry Company, Scott & Co., John Wand, Boston Wilson.

PAPER (Wholesale.)

Oklahoma Paper Company.

PENSION AGENTS.

J. T. Hickey, Drury Holt.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

J. W. Hall, E. W. Hamilton, J. B. Kingham, Rienzi Knox, North Losey, E. W. Oliver.

PHYSICIANS.

Helf & Messenbaugh, Thomas B. Satterfield, Bradford & Bradford, Mrs. Maggie A. Fay, McClane & McClane, Dr. Rogers, Dr. Robillard, Dr. Polleys, Miss Minerva Lewis, Walker & Wilker. T. S. Allen, Baird & Wilkin, Blackshear Bros., T. H. Boyce, C. E. Bradley, L. H. Buxton, W. H. Clutter, Cravens & Reily, G. A.

Wall, A. E. Cullen, Grant Cullimore, E. L. Dagley, H. R. Dean, R. T. Edwards, John Fee, R. W. Higgins, A. W. Holland, E. A. Jones, T. B. Mayfield, J. R. McIlvain, J. J. McKanna, Milton McMurtagh, J. B. Rolater, J. A. Reck, W. L. Russell, J. C. Ryan, W. T. Salmon, Wilson Stuve, A. K. West, E. W. Witten, Dr. Selway, Dr. Jurgens.

PIANO TUNERS.

Joseph Bubser.

PLANING MILLS.

East Side Planing Mill, J. H. Myers
Oklahoma Planing Mill.

PLUMBERS.

Hamilton Bros., W. F. Binns, C. A. Crowder.

REAL ESTATE.

Colcord, Galbreath & Shelley, Blackwelder Company, Jay M. Jackson Real Estate Company, F. C. Finnerty & Son, Loughmiller & Carey, Brandom & Brogan, Johnson & Kramer, W. H. Holley & Co., J. P. Barnard, J. A. J. Baugus, Bridges & Story, Brissey & Hall, B. E. Chapin, Robert Chowning, Ed L. Dunn & Co., J. D. Evans, Sasley & Co., Francis & Farley, Francis & Harness, Frizzell & Ford, I. R. Fuller, Geary & Luke, J. D. Heady, Hess & Collins, John Halzapfel, W. A. Knott, J. S. Lindsey, Lowe & Jackson, G. H. Lynds, F. F. Osborne, Owen & Welsh, Perry & Dowden, J. W.

Ragon, V. H. Selken, Geo. J. Shields, W. M. Smith, D. J. Spencer, G. B. Stone, Thorne Bros., Young & Francis.

RESTAURANTS.

Broadway Fruit House, Novelty Restaurant, Choctaw Restaurant, Foster & Smalley, Brooks & Son, J. K. Heim, The Hobson, Merchants Cafe, Lewis Payne, A. F. Reub, Saddle Rock, F. T. Tucker, Union Cafe, Will & Jake, L. F. Williams, W. C. Wilson.

ROOFERS.

J. I. Gray, Oklahoma Asphalt Paving and Roofing Company, J. J. Wallace. RUBBER STAMP MANUFACTURERS.

John Wand.

SALE STABLES.

Wm. Hales, D. M. Phillips, Geo. Hales, S. R. Griffin.

SALOONS.

Burgess & Reynolds, Grand Avenue Hotel Bar, J. M. McCormack, Yellowstone Saloon, Broadwey Saloon, O. B. Stanton, Charles Balze, Cane & Turk, W. C. Cochran, Columbia Saloon, I. N. Evans, Haley Bros., Haney & Boyce, Harry Hickey, John Hrabe, Kemp Bros., Wm. Kuenkle, S. B. Magee, James Marrian, Merchants Saloon, C. H. Paslay, N. B. Pierpont, Oscar Reagan, Weis & Bitsche. Southern Club, J. M. Spain.

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS.

Oklahoma Sash and Door Company.

SECOND HAND GOODS.

B. R. Harrington, Conrad Hast, Abe Levy & Bro., G. H. Newey, Schweinle & Monroney, The Household, Chicago Furniture Store, Singer Manufacturing Co.

STORAGE.

A. C. Weicker, Pyle & Ryan, E. S. Wykert, O K Transfer and Storage Co.

TAILORS.

J. R. Douglas, Hadlock Bros., Hoffman Tailoring Company, G. A. Kegereis, John Southman, J. M. Traub, Wm. M. Williams.

TELEPHONE COMPANIES.

Missouri and Kansas Telephone Co., Citizens Independent Telephone Co.

Fire Department.

Oklahoma City has a fire department of which it can well feel proud, and it is safe to state that it is one of the best part-paid departments in the country. The chief, John Marrinan, has been a fire fighter for years and his efficiency is not only recognized in this city, but he has had repeated calls to other cities that are larger for his services. Recently in appreciation of his ability his salary has been raised by the present city administration and he will continue to be the fire chief, politics have in no way been allowed to influence the fire

department and the men are of all political opinion.

The department has been housed for a number of years in a wooden building that was placed at the rear of some business property but the present administration has purchased a fine location for a new central station and the plans are now being drawn for the building that will occupy the new site and it will be but three or four months until the department headquarters will be equal to all the demands that will be necessary. Another house will be built as soon as possible in the north part of the city and the force of paid men will then be increased.

The following is a roster of the present force:

Chief, John Marrinan; C. F. Robinson, driver; Andy Strasberg, plugman; Harley Williams, nozzle.

The volunteer organization is as follows:

N. J. Anderson, assistant chief; Fred Carr, president; Frank Anderson, secretary; W. T. Parker, treasurer; Frank Skinner, foreman; Thurston Renfrow, seargeant-at-arms; Members: Antone Meyers, Harry Ferry, Clarence Robinson, William Buck, George Garrison, John Cassida, Frank Gorman, Jas. Doyle, and Blanche Jesup, substitute.

The total number of runs for the year to date is forty-four and the total damage sustained in the year amounts to but \$3,305, and all of this amount was covered by insurance.

The total cost of the department as per annexed detailed statement, is \$3,018.46, and makes the cost of the department to the citizens about 33 cents each for the year. This is the cheapest fire protection in the whole country and at many places where they have part paid departments the cost to the people figures as high as \$1.50 per capita:

Expenses Oklahoma City Fire Department for the year 1900:

Regular Firemen Salaries	\$2,147.45
Volunteer Firemen Salaries	90.00
Special Firemen Salaries	90.50
Feeding Horses	96.70
Shoeing Horses	15.10
Drugs and Veteranary Services,	21.75
Extra Horse Hire	4.00
Extra Wagon Hire	42.00
Washing Bed Clothes	6.00
Repair and Paint Hook and Lad-	
der Truck	100.00
One New Hose Wagon	392.00
Freight on Hose Truck	66.46
Insurance	25 00
Plumbing	1.50

Total \$3,018.46

Official Directory.

U. S. Judge, B. F. Burwell.

Clerk of U. S. Court, B. D. Shear.

Register U. S. Land Office, S. S. Price.

Receiver U. S. Land Office, Anton H. Classen.

U. S. Commissioner, MacGregor Douglas.

Postmaster, Samuel Murphy.

Assistant Postmaster, Will Overholser.

U. S. Weather Bureau, Section Observer, C. M. Strong.

Guager, W. W. Asher.

Special Agent U. S. Land Department, D. L. Sleeper.

Postoffice Inspector, Frank Bebee.

Referee in Bankruptcy, E. E. Hennessey.

CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor, Lee Van Winkle.

Members of the Council, J. M. McCartney, F. M. Gault, Ed L. Dunn, A. L. Welsh, W. A. Huddleson, W. P. Parks, J. S. Morrow, Joseph Hagen, W. J. Pettee, James Geary.

City Clerk, Geo. W. Spencer.

Chief of Police, W. B. Hendry.

Police Judge, John W. Ozmun.

Street Commissioner, Wm. M. Warren.

Chief Fire Department, John Marrinan

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

E. J. Streeter, President.

E. A. Monroney, Secretary.

MacGregor Douglas, A. B. Hammer,
Frank McMaster, W. F. Thorne, Richard
Avey, C. B. Bradford, J. B. Garrison.

CITY CLUB.

A. H. Classen, President.

J. McKee Owen, Secretary.

Clifton George, Corresponding Secretary.

Directors:

W. W. Storm, S. C. Heyman, C. B.
Ames, M. C. Milner, MacGregor Douglas.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Sheriff, M. O'Brien.

Treasurer, W. L. Alexander.

Register of Deeds, C. W. Bowman.

County Attorney, W. R. Taylor.

Probate Judge, J. P. Allen.

County Superintendent, Alice V. Beitman.

County Clerk, Richard Caffrey.

Assessor, C. R. Goucher.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Peter Wilderson, Ed Malone, L. B.
Stone.

Oklahoma City Postoffice.

Four years ago the Oklahoma City postoffice was doing considerable less than half the business it does to-day. Four years ago one office in Oklahoma, the Guthrie postoffice, was ahead of the

Oklahoma City office in volume of business done. To-day Oklahoma City's postoffice receipts are sixty per cent greater than the receipts of any other postoffice in Oklahoma.

For September, October and November of 1897, the receipts were \$3,515; for the same months in 1898 they were \$4,773; for 1899, \$6,440; for 1900, \$8,727.

The month just closed shows heavier receipts than for any other month in the history of the office. The footings of the month's business have not been made yet but it will reach fully \$9,300 and may go above that figure.

Oklahoma City's Schools.

Oklahoma's school system is patterned after the system adopted by Kansas, i e: the independent district system for the country with permission to create township high schools. The district schools are magnificently endowed with sections 16 and 36 which are leased to farmers and stock raisers and bring princely revenues.

The territory is provided with a university, an agricultural college, two normal schools, a school for the deaf and dumb, and a university and agricultural college combined, for negroes. These schools are richly endowed with lands.

Oklahoma City's schools are housed in the finest school structures in Oklahoma, the five buildings and the grounds being valued at \$128,000.

The city schools were most fortunate in securing a magnificent endowment through an act of congress. Adjoining Oklahoma City was a military reservation consisting of 160 acres of fine land. After order was fully restored in Oklahoma the government had no further use for it so congress gave it to our city schools. The district is bonded for only \$48,000, has \$128,000 worth of school property, has \$4,000 in its building fund, holds \$40,000 worth of mortgage notes on lots sold to private individuals and owns \$6,000 worth of town lots.

The schools are now greatly crowded, and steps are being taken to build a new high school which will cost about \$45,000.

The schools have increased amazingly during the past three years, as the following table of enrollment will show:

Enrollment, 1898	1300
Enrollment, 1899	1800
Enrollment, now	2400
Probable enrollment at end of year,	2600

The following is the roster of teachers now employed. Five of them teach

under the half day system, having two sets of pupils:

I. M. Holcomb, Superintendent, teacher of General History.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Virginia Graves, Prin. Math.

Julia E. Gray, Language and Elocution.

W. Tempelton, Science.

Mrs. T. G. Chambers, English.

Marion Y. McCune, Vocal Music, Civics.

IRVING SCHOOL.

W. S. Richardson, Prin. Eighth Grade.

Stella Hennessey, Seventh Grade.

Sadie C. Hoover, Sixth Grade.

Virginia Streeter, Fifth Grade.

May Avey, Fourth Grade.

Jennie Sutton, Second and Third Grades.

Mable Etter, Primary.

WEBSTER SCHOOL.

Mary D. Couch, Prin. Eight Grade.

Chas. A. Daugherty, Third and Fourth Grades.

Ocie Butler, Second Grade.

Ella Martin, Primary.

WASHINGTON SCHOOL.

R. S. Hiner, Prin. Seventh Grade.

Ella Eagin, Sixth Grade.

Mary McCullough, Fifth Grade.

May Bodine, Fourth Grade.

Christine Steanson, Third Grade.

Sue Belle Graves, Second Grade.

Laura Stafford, Second Primary.

Lou M. Benson, First Primary.

EMERSON SCHOOL.

Chas. E. Dailey, Prin. Seventh Grade.

Mary Fox, Sixth Grade.

Ada Jarboe, Fifth Grade.

Ettie F. Sampey, Fourth Grade.

Daisy Williams, Second Grade.

Sallie E. Gassaway, Primary.

DOUGLAS SCHOOL (Colored.)

J. W. Sharpe, Prin. High School.

Mrs. Turner, Seventh Grade.

Sarah Lyle, Fourth Grade.

Bertha Richardson, Third Grade.

Miss Randolph, Second Primary.

Hattie P. Johnson, First Primary.

Oklahoma City Club.

The Oklahoma City Club has 200 members, all enterprising business men of the city. The funds divided from membership fees go to pay a secretary, to pay the rent of a suite of nicely furnished rooms, to pay postage and to supply stationery, fuel, lights, etc.

The purpose of the organization is to keep open a place where strangers may meet the city business men, and where the business men may meet and discuss matters of common interest. The principal purpose of the organization, however, is to push the manufacturing and

jobbing interests of the city. The secretary answers all inquiries, looks up information, takes charge of individuals who desire to look over the city with a view to locating a factory or a jobbing house.

Mr. A. H. Classen is president and Mr. Clifton George is secretary. A letter of inquiry addressed to either will bring a prompt response.



PART II.

INTRODUCTION.

Having lived for two years on the border of the Kiowa and Comanche Indian Reservation I am in a position to give the reader a lucid, truthful pen picture of the country in question, supported by articles from the Governor and State Senators, hoping it will be of value to the homeseeker and perhaps save time and expense of a long trip and perhaps some disappointment. "All is not gold that glitters," "The best land is not always ahead," "There is more in the man than in the land." These pages will tell the truth about Oklahoma City, O. T., and neither cloud nor gild the Promised Land to be opened for settlement about August 1st, 1901, known as the Kiowa-Comanche-Apache Indian Reservation.

No one knows or appreciates more than I do the responsibility a person assumes, when by anything he says or writes, he induces any person to leave his home place and cast his lot amidst strange people, entirely new conditions,



HARVEST TIME IN CHEROKEE STRIP.

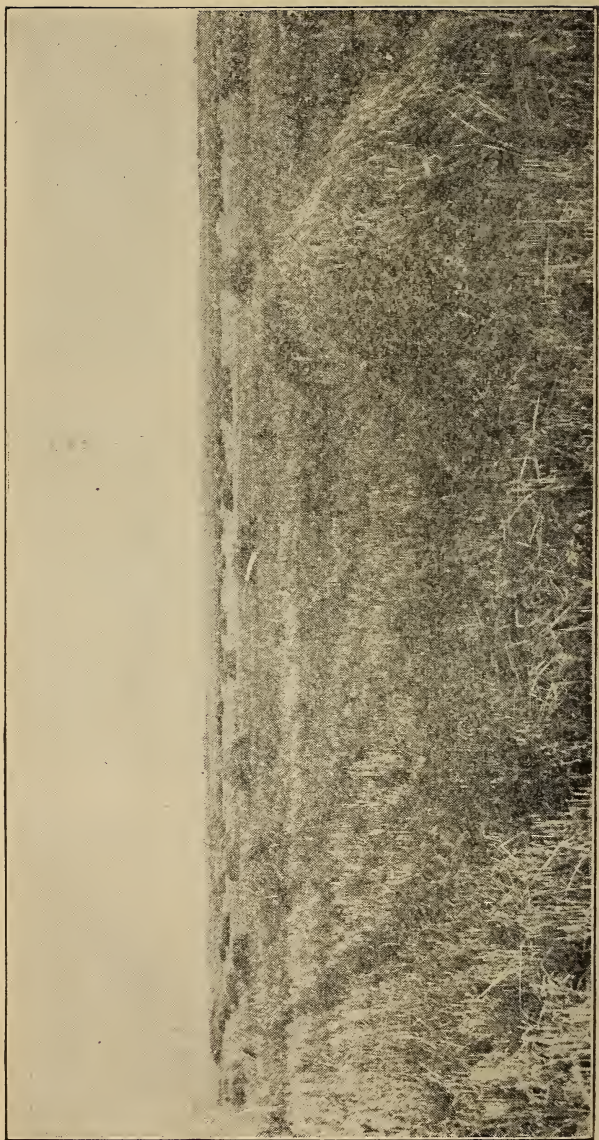


FARM SCENE IN OKLAHOMA COUNTY.



By courtesy of the Santa Fe Route.

HARVESTING, 12 MILES FROM NEWKIRK.



By courtesy of the Santa Fe Route.

CLEVELAND COUNTY WHEAT FIELD.

climatic and socially. "Home is where the virtues grow." My advice is this: If you are doing reasonably well, stay where you are, surrounded by the people who know you, where you can get credit if you need it, where your note is worth something at your home bank.

If your surroundings are not congenial, your land not productive or too high in price, come to Oklahoma, C. T. No State in the Union has a better average climate or soil; it is truly a fair land with many advantages. Eight hundred thousand people live in Oklahoma Territory—they dwell there in peace and plenty; a school house or church on every hill where needed; a progressive, enlightened people are here doing their part to make Oklahoma greater. It is great now; greater than any other Territory in population, wealth and material possibilities that has asked to be admitted into the Union of States.

PHILIP L. ALEXANDRE.

The Passing of the Frontier.

What a train of thought springs to mind at the sound of these words! The dawning of a new century witnesses the rounding out of the most marvelous achievement in the history of man—civilization's rapid conquest of a continent. At the birth of the Nineteenth Century, American civilization was confined to a strip of land a few hundred miles wide, bounded on the east by the long coast line of the ocean which its founders had crossed; on the west by an inhospitable wilderness, which was vaguely known as "the frontier."—a region that seemed then to be as vast and boundless as the very sea itself.

The older commonwealths were nearly all settled by communities, often under government bounty or encouragement. Not so with the real conquest of the continent which was then to begin. Having established itself on the Atlantic coast, civilization began its real march towards its destiny in America, not by means of colonies, but through the agency of individual families composing the tide of emigration which poured over the Alleghanys. Then "the frontier" was pushed back little by little and Ohio became the first born commonwealth of the

Nineteenth Century even as Oklahoma is to become the first born State of the Twentieth Century.

The story of this resistless march from Ohio to Oklahoma is the Alpha and Omega of the American frontier. It is a story that is not equalled elsewhere in the annals of human history. In no other single century has such a change been wrought, and the tale abounds in incidents that are tragic, pathetic, heroic and romantic. The deeds of Leonidas, and Horatius and Tell have been equalled if not surpassed scores, yea hundreds of times—deeds worthy of the pen of Homer, a Goethe or a Scott. The frontier fathers dared to do and to die that the destiny of posterity might shape itself into a peaceful and prosperous order of society. The pioneer mother of the comonwealth was ever ready to suffer and to sacrifice that her children might have homes in a happy land—she willing to undergo that she might overcome.

The ending of one historical epoch and the beginning of another—the passing of a mile-stone in the course of a national life, as it were—is always fraught with peculiar interest to any people. It is not alone the student of history, watching every changing phase of human existence, who pauses in con-

templation of such a time. The busy man of affairs, who usually looks only at the practical and utilitarian side of life, the thoughtful man, with whom matters of sentiment always receives a full measure of consideration, and even the careless one who recognizes no philosophy in the relations of life—all must be impressed at such a time.

Inch by inch, acre by acre, and township by township, the rifle of the regular, the plow of the pioneer and the caravan of commerce have erased forever from the map of the continent what was once known as the American frontier, until, today, but little remains and as such that little is soon to pass into history. The Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches of the plains, Wichitas and affiliated tribes are the only Indians in Oklahoma who are native "to the manor born," their present reservation being a part of the original habitat. All other tribes resident in the two Territories were placed upon their respective reservations by the Federal government after having been removed from other States. And now those once wild tribes of the plains are to take their allotments and become citizens with the white men for neighbors.

Thus ends the great pioneering movement.

Kiowa-Comanche Country.

The great Kiowa and Comanche Indian reservation, which is rapidly becoming a center of public interest because of the fact that it is to be soon thrown open to settlement, is situated in the southwestern part of Oklahoma. Its greatest extension from north to south is about eighty miles and the greatest extension from east to west is about the same. In outline it is somewhat irregular, owing to the fact that more than half of its boundry is formed by river courses. On the north it is bounded by Washita county, Oklahoma and the Wichita Indian reservation; on the east it adjoins the domain of the Chickasaw Nation, the 98th meridian of longitude forming the boundary line; on the south it is bounded by Texas, the Red River forming the boundary line; on the west it is bounded by Greer county, Oklahoma, the boundary being formed by the north fork of the Red River.

Its superficial area is nearly 4,600 square miles or about 3,000,000 acres. The land varies in character from a rich alluvial bottom and good upland prairie to some of the most rugged and sterile mountains in existence. About 4,000 acres of this total may be set down as mountain land. These are of a very

rough character and, of course, totally unfit for agriculture, though interspersed with numerous parks and valleys that present suitable sites for small farming operations. The mountains are of a granite formation and many small streams of pure clear water have their source among them.

The whole reservation is well watered and well drained, water courses and living streams being common in all parts. The Washita River flows along the northern border and receives the discharge of a number of small streams which have their source on the northern slope of the Wichita mountain system. Probably one-half of the entire reservation is drained by Cache creek, the largest affluent of which have their sources on the southern slope of the Wichita mountains. It empties into Red River. North fork of the Red River has several tributaries which rise among the mountains in the western part of the Wichita system.

The timber that grows on this reservation is mostly confined to the bottoms along the rivers and creeks. It includes several species of oak and elm, walnut, pecan, hackberry, cottonwood and others. Many varieties of grass are indigenous to its soil, varying in character and size from the velvety mesquite and grama of

the up-lands to the giant blue-stem of the valley lands. For ages the natural pasture of the buffalo, it has become famous, since their extinction twenty years ago, as a region that is most admirably adapted to the range cattle industry. Indeed, it has been openly charged that for some years past the influence of the cattlemen has been all-powerful in keeping the Indians from taking allotments and disposing of their surplus lands, but, however, that may be, there must be an end to all things and now the reign of ranchmen is surely drawing to a close. It may be stated in this connection that these great herds have been graded up by the introduction of breeding animals of the best beef producing breeds until the typical range cattle of the Comanche country at this time bears but little resemblance to the original Texas longhorn stock of twenty years ago. On account of the mild and equitable climate stock can be out on the range nearly every day of the year. At March 1st, this writing, there has not been any snow at all this winter, and only two days of sleety weather.

The geological structure of the Comanche country is interesting because of its variation, the rocks consisting of sandstone, limestone, gypsum, granite and volcanic scoriae. It follows that the

soil of the region varies greatly in character according to locality, and the kind of rock, the disintegration of which, by long ages of weathering, produced it. So there are limestone soils, gypsum soils and granite soils and all possible combinations between these, from an almost pure clay loam to an equally pure silicate or quartz sand. The prairie uplands have generally a heavy surface soil of clay loam, always however with more or less sand in its composition, with clay sub-soil. Creek valleys and river flood plains have a deep surface soil consisting of a sandy alluvium which is rich in humus. This quite generally rests upon a subsoil of sand and gravel.

Good building stone is abundant and in great variety, ranging from soft sandstone to the hardest granite.

The mineral resources of the Kiowa-Comanche country have been the subject of much speculation and also of considerable romancing as well. It is confidently asserted by the knowing ones that both gold and silver are to be found in the Wichita mountains. Captain R. B. Marcy, of the United States army, found copper ore at several points within the limits of this reservation while on his exploring expedition in 1852. There are also assertions that coal, petroleum and natural gas are to found

there too, but as to these claims no definite information is obtainable at this time.

There are three thousand Indians on the reservation—Comanche, Kiowas and Apaches. These Indians are now taking up their lands in severalty, being allotted 160 acres each. This will take about 480,000 acres of the best lands on the reservation. A similar amount will be reserved in one body to be used for grazing by the Indians.

Sections numbered 16 and 36 of each township are reserved for school purposes and sections numbered 13 and 33 of each township are reserved for the purpose of creating a public building fund for the Territory. The aggregate amount of school lands is 159,940 acres and of public building lands, 160,200 acres. There is a Federal timber reserve in the eastern part of the reservation which embraces an area of 22,400 acres. The Fort Sill military reserve, on the eastern border of the Wichita mountains contains about 22,000 acres.

The Rock Island built a line west from Chickasha to Mangum, Greer county, during the past year. This branch traverses the northern portion of the reservation. A spur of this same system is projected from Anadarko, on the Mangum branch to Fort Sill a distance of

about forty miles, and construction on the same will begin at an early day. The projected extension of the Frisco Railway from Oklahoma City to Acme, Texas, is in a diagonal direction through the reservation from the northeast to the southeast. The Choctaw Railway company is contemplating a line through this reservation.

Wichita, Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Reservations.

The opening of the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache and Wichita reservations during the coming summer is now an assured fact, as is also the manner to be adopted.

Another run will occur, the first to enter can file upon the lands thrown open in accordance with the presidential proclamation will hold title to the property.

As the Wichita treaty specifically provides that twenty days notice should be given of the opening of the reservation it has been practically decided to issue a similar notice in regard to the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache country, as both reservations will be opened simultaneously.

The work of allotting and surveying the lands will not be completed before

July 1st and the opening is expected to occur between July 26th and August 1st.

When the bill was up for consideration by the Senate committee on public lands propositions were submitted for selection by lottery. The scheme did not meet with the approval of the staid and sedate members of that committee, some of whom were instrumental in securing the pasage of the law which compelled the Louisiana Lottery Company to cease its operations in the United States. Having taken that position, then they did not care to authorize the Federal government in a similar business, and as a result the amendment was promptly rejected.

People have quite generally got the idea that the Cherokee Strip affords the last of the big openings of Indian Territory reservations.—This is a mistake. The Fort Sill country (Kiowa-Comanche-Apache Reservations) is yet to be divided. It is said to be a richer prize for the home-seeker than the Strip. In round numbers of acres the Cherokee Strip looks more imposing; but the western third contains sand hills, and is fit for little else than grazing. With the Fort Sill country the case is different. The proportion of fine farming land is much greater.

Col. J. D. Miles, of Lawrence, Kans., for many years United States Indian agent at Darlington Agency, Indian Territory, contributes the following article detailing the many attractions and few drawbacks of this region:

It is bounded on the east by the Chickasaw Nation, on the north by the Washita river, on the west by the north fork of the Red River, and on the south by the main fork of the Red River, being the north line of Texas. It contains 2,910,800 acres. There are 2,143 Kiowas, Comanches and Apaches on the reservation. Deducting 160 acres for each person—438,880 acres—leaves a balance of 2,471,920 acres for settlement, which is equal to 15,490 homesteads.

This reservation may be properly divided into two districts; the east half being the sandstone formation and the west half limestone; the eastern portion being more level and the western more broken.

The Wichita Mountains are located in the western portion, west of Fort Sill and the Keechi hills are on the eastern line of the reservation.

The greatest quantity of timber, consisting of oak, hackberry, walnut and cottonwood, is found south and west of the mountains, while the extreme west is covered with mesquite timber.

On the table-lands are found the buffalo grama and mesquite grasses, which have afforded the best of grazing from time immemorial for large herds of buffalo, Indian ponies, and Texas steers, and is today thickly sodded and in excellent condition for maintaining large herds of stock. Along the streams and in the mountain "draws" are found, the year round, fresh green grasses similar in character to our blue-grass, which affords splendid water as well as summer range for stock. For protection from the "northers" in the winter season, and for shelter from the "hot winds" from the "staked plains," this reservation has always been the rendezvous for animals and Indians, and will be the "Land of Canaan" for the future generations of the whites who shall be so fortunate as to get a footing.

In conversation with army officers, scouts, and Indian agents who have been located at Fort Sill and the agency, and who have traveled over every foot of these lands, it is their estimate that fully 50 per cent of this reservation may be put down as agricultural lands, and the other 50 per cent as excellent grazing lands. The bottom lands are best adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, sorghum and vegetables. The uplands are best suited for the growth of wheat,

rye, oats and all the smaller grains. By planting early a good crop of corn, etc., may be raised every year, and with thorough cultivation the farmer may as confidently expect a good return for his labor as he would in any of the Western or Middle States. During the fifteen years the writer was stationed at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency (Fort Reno), which is fifty miles north of the Kiowa and Comanche Reservation, it was a matter of record that early vegetables, fruits, etc., were brought into the market ten days earlier from the Washita country than could be produced at the Darlington agency.

The Kiowa and Comanche country abounds in springs of the purest water, and almost every stream heads in a picturesque range of mountains, and flows in serpentine form through the valleys, on the north into the Washita River and on the south into the Red River. The Washita River, which forms the northern boundary of the reservation, is the principal stream, and its valleys are the broadest and most fertile and considered the most productive of all the lands in Oklahoma. When the signal is given to the many thousands who will congregate on the border ready for the desperate rush there will be hot haste made for these lands.

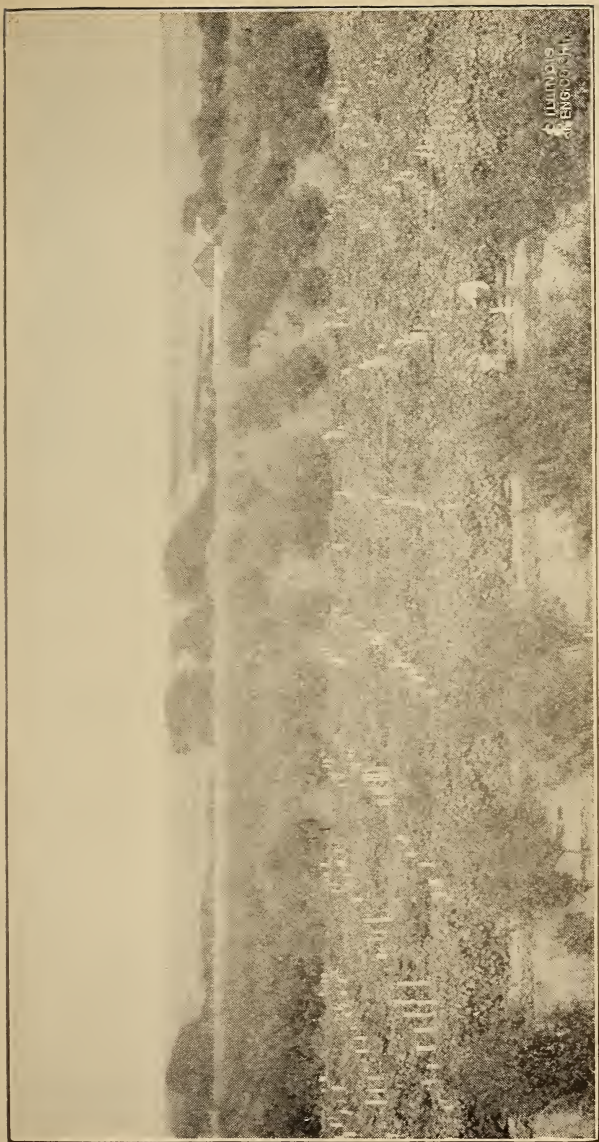
Beginning at the northeast corner of the reservation are found the following streams—tributary and emptying into the Washita River on the north: Lime Creek with its many tributaries, nearly all being fed by pure springs. After leaving the Washita River we pass over to the southwest, striking the North Fork of the Red River, beginning with Elk Creek and its tributaries, Rock Creek and its tributaries. The North Fork of the Red River here forms the boundary between the Kiowa and Comanche and what is known as Greer county, Texas, over which there is a dispute by the General Government and the State of Texas.

On the south comes Red River, with tributaries from the reservation, being West Cache Creek, Deep Red, Big Sandy and Little Sandy, Beaver Blue Beaver, and Main Cache, all emptying into the Red River. Medicine Bluff Creek heads in the mountains west of Fort Sill, and empties into Cache Creek on the Fort Sill Military Reservation, and furnishes an abundance of the purest water for the post. On the east and north of Fort Sill is Lime Creek (containing an inexhaustible supply of limestone), Rock Creek, Chandler Creek and numerous small streams.

The east boundary is the 98th meri-

dian, being also the dividing line between the Chickasaws and Kiowas and Comanches. The numerous branches of all the tributaries of the Beavers head up in the Kiowa and Comanche country, and afford an abundance of water and rich valley lands.

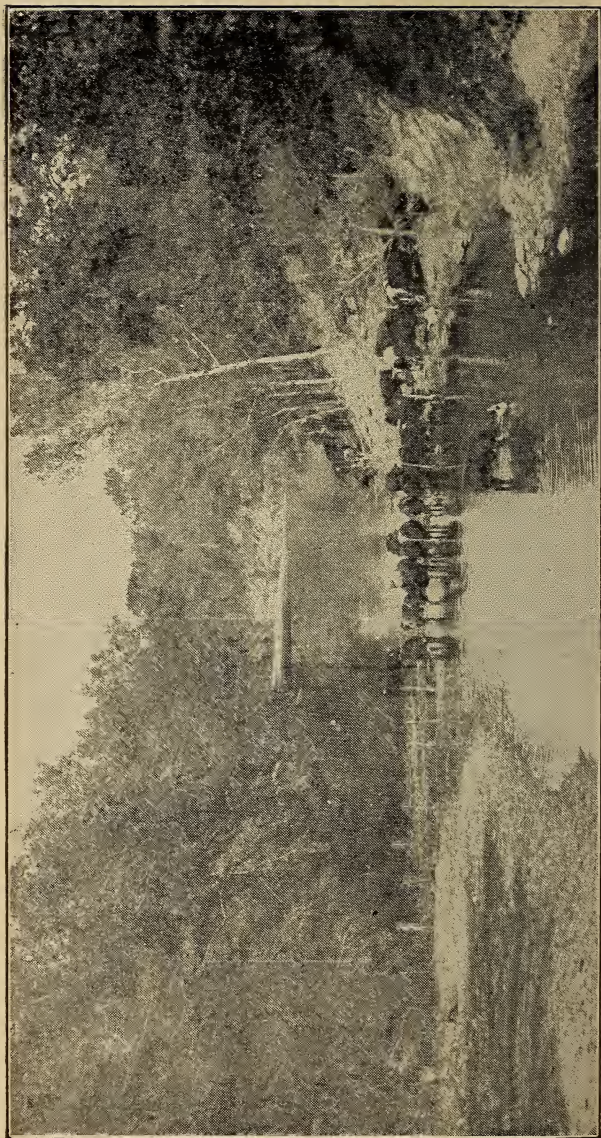
Among the mountains of note and distinction on this reservation may be mentioned Mount Scott, Mount Sheridan, Saddle Mountain, Medicine Bluff, and Signal Mountain, and for beautiful scenery the traveler need go no further than some of these mountains to get his fill, as from this elevation he can take in at a glance one of the most beautiful landscapes his eyes ever beheld. The writer has taken a peep from Pike's Peak and almost all the other Rocky peaks, none of which excel in beauty the view from Mount Scott of the Wichita Mountains. At the base of these mountains are some mineral springs, which have been examined and analyzed and found to contain medicinal properties sufficient to support a sanitarium and watering place or health resort for thousands of suffering humanity. The climate is all that one could ask, being centrally located between the extremes of heat in the summer and cold in the winter. The mountains protect from the hot winds of the southwest and the



LEXINGTON
KENTUCKY

By courtesy of the Santa Fe Route.

A FAMOUS FRUIT FARM NEAR LEXINGTON.



By courtesy of the Santa Fe Route.

SEEKING A COOL PLACE IN SUMMER TIME.

Manitoba northers from the north. It is in the direct line and current of the warm gulf breeze from the south, and too far south to get the "steel points" of the blizzard from the north. The contending forces of the warm gulf current and the norther do not meet until they have passed over Northern Oklahoma and the State of Kansas. Kansas, Missouri and Iowa are their natural battlegrounds, and although they may force their way occasionally into disputed territory, yet the law is against them. This has been my careful observation for twenty years. A health resort of no mean proportions may be one of the possibilities here. Fort Sill was established along in the sixties as a post of defense and held the key to a vast territory on the border of the Indian Territory and Western Texas.

Peaches, pears, apricots, grapes and all the varieties of small fruits will grow to perfection and abundance and the softer varieties of apples do equally well. The peach excels in color and flavor.

Another disinterested and slightly different view of the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache region is that of W. G. Richardson, in the Kansas City Star, who says: "Much of the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache reservation is fit for grazing pur-

poses only. There are large tracts that would be available for farming purposes if the rainfall were sufficient in the proper seasons. The north country is a succession of high grassy mesas with deep valleys between. This county would make excellent pastures, but without rain 160 acres of it would not make an ideal farm. On the bottoms of the Washita the land is lower and better for farming purposes and fruit culture. In the west the land is very high and dry, but close to Greer county it gets better.

"South of the mountains is a large plain covered with curly mesquite grass and bunch grass on which the Texas cattlemen have for years held grazing leases. The Cache Creek, which flows into the Red River, with its numerous forks and valleys contain a large number of quarter-sections that would be available for farms. The creeks in the Wichita valley also have good farming bottoms. Along the eastern border, for a few miles back from the line of the Chickasaw Nation there is some excellent farming land on which about the same conditions obtain as in the Chickasaw Nation. There are numerous small waterways that assist nature in many portions of the reservation but even on these irrigation would be necessary. In some of the mountain valleys there are little parcels

of land that could be farmed. But taking the land as a whole, it is distinctly a grazing land, resembling that portion of Texas which lies directly south.

"The question of rainfall is an important one in all this Southwestern country, and the nearer we approach New Mexico and Arizona the more nearly we reach the climatic conditions which have made those countries the reverse of farming districts. There seem to be no accurate statistics with regard to the average amount of rainfall in the reservation. The officers at Fort Sill who have been there for several years say that there is plenty of rain throughout the year, but it comes out of season for the farmer. There is a large rainfall in the winter and spring months, usually succeeded by a dry spell during the growing months."

PROPERTY RIGHTS.

"The following property is exempt to the head of every family residing in the Territory from every species of forced sale for the payment of debts. The homestead of the family (not in a city, town, or village), consisting of 160 acres of land in one tract, with all improvements thereon. The homestead in a city, town or village, consisting of one acre with the improvements thereon.

“The following personal property is exempt: All household and kitchen furniture; all implements of husbandry used upon the homestead; all tools, apparatus, and books belonging to or used in any trade or profession; all family portraits and pictures and wearing apparel; five milch cows and their calves, under six months old; one yoke of oxen and two horses or two mules, and one wagon, cart or dray; ten hogs and twenty sheep; all provisions and forage for home consumption and for use of exempt stock for one year.

“There is also exempt to every old soldier, sailor, or marine all pension money belonging to him subsequent to December 24, 1890.

“Contracting parties may obligate themselves to pay 12 per cent interest. Parties contracting for a greater rate than 12 per cent may forfeit all interest, but no part of the principal. Where there is no rate agreed upon, 7 per cent is the legal rate. All judgments bear interest at the same rate as specified in the contract, provided the same shall not exceed 12 per cent. When no rate is specified in the contract, 7 per cent is the legal rate.

“Married women may sue and be sued without joining with their husbands; contract and carry on business, and own

all their separate property free from their husband's debts, the same as a single woman. Females become of age at 18. Aliens have the same property rights as citizens.

"A married woman may dispose of her separate property by will without her husband's consent, and she may alter or revoke a will the same as if single. If after making a will the testator marries and the wife survives him, the will is revoked, unless provision be made for her by marriage contract."

THE LAWS ARE AS GOOD AS IN ANY STATE.

Hon. George S. Green, a lawyer of ripe experience, formerly commissioner of the Supreme Court of Kansas, and now located at Guthrie, contributed the following article regarding the laws of Oklahoma:

"Oklahoma has as good laws as any State in the Union. The code of civil procedure was taken from Kansas.

"Property interests are surrounded with every safe-guard and capital invested in this Territory will be protected just as well as in the 'States.' There is no more inviting field for safe and productive investment.

"Accounts duly verified may be used and judgment rendered thereon, unless

denied under oath. Actions are brought as in the States having a code of civil procedure. There is no arrest for debt.

"The Territory has a good banking law, and there are over six banks organized under the Territorial law, besides the National banks. These State banks have a capital of more than a half million, a surplus and profit of two hundred and fifty thousand and a deposit of three million dollars.

"Private corporations may be formed for the transaction of lawful business. The corporation acts are very liberal. To do business in the Territory a foreign corporation must file a copy of its charter with the secretary of the Territory, and appoint a resident agent upon whom service of summons may be made.

"The Supreme Court of the Territory has general appellate jurisdiction and consists of five judges appointed by the President of the United States. The District Courts are courts of general jurisdiction and have and exercise the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States as is vested in the Circuit Court of the United States. The Probate Court has probate jurisdiction in civil cases where the amount does not exceed one thousand dollars. Jus-

tices of the peace have jurisdiction where the amount does not exceed one hundred dollars."

OKLAHOMA CLIMATE.

It is interesting to learn that few portions of the continent have a more attractive climate than Oklahoma; that the winters are mild and pleasant; that the springs and falls are delightful; that almost continual breezes mitigate the heat of summer; that the air is dry and that sunshiny days outnumber the cloudy ones four to one. Invalids are glad to know that in Oklahoma they may escape rheumatism, consumption, and other terrors of damp and cold climates. The farmer notes that he can work outdoors comfortably in winter. But the important thing is, does the rain come at the right times to mature crops? If it does, the other considerations are not so vital. For men will go and stay wherever money is to be made, regardless of heat or cold, wetness or dryness.

Let us examine experts. The weather observer will testify that the average annual rainfall of the United States is 28.6 inches. The man who knows all about crops will prove that twelve inches of evenly distributed and economically used rainfall will mature bluegrass and

Indian corn. The statistician's data show that moisture lines extend from northeast to southwest, while the dry belts between the Mississippi and Rockies narrow southward; hence it is that portions of Minnesota receive less rainfall than any point in Oklahoma and Sioux City, Ia., is in the same rain belt as Woodward, Okla. Ter.

In the western part of Oklahoma the precipitation varies from 20 to 30 inches; in the eastern from 30 to 40 inches. The average yearly fall of rain along the A., T. & S. F. Ry., between Arkansas City and Purcell is 30 to 33 inches, which exceeds the recorded downpour from the clouds that hover over St. Paul and San Francisco, and is about the same as that for Milwaukee, Toledo and Davenport.

The average rainfall at Fort Reno for 14 years was 27.67 inches annually; Fort Supply, 12 years, 21.74 inches; Fort Sill, 25 years, 30.67 inches; Fort Gibson, 20 years, 36.55 inches. Fort Reno, Sill and Supply represent the driest portions of Oklahoma, while Gibson stands for the eastern border counties.

Other records, for a shorter period, are: Woodward, 19.34 inches; Mangum, 23.27; Anadarko, 25.30; Purcell, 32.43; Sapulpa, 38.08; Oklahoma City,

30.49. At Stillwater during 1898 rain fell to the depth of 42.62 inches.

Rains are usually well distributed through the growing season, only one partial drouth being recorded in ten years. The 1899 spring downpours have been abundant.

But isn't it hot here in summer? Yes, but it is as hot and much more disagreeable at times in Chicago and New York. The mean annual temperature of the central portion of the Territory is 50 degrees.

The warmest days are between June 1st and September 30th, when the mercury may rise to the ninety-five mark the warmest part of the afternoon. At nightfall a cool breeze arises, supplementing the warmer wind of the daytime, and one awakens refreshed. But the hot days are not continuous. After two or three of them a period of coolness intervenes. For example, at Oklahoma City during June, July and August 1897, the thermometer went as low as 48, 56 and 57 degrees, respectively, on several days in each month, and the mean temperature was 75, 78 and 80 degrees.

With October comes Indian summer. Then the skies are cloudless. With a thin haze to soften the sunshine and with flowers abloom we imperceptibly

glide at Christmas time into as much of severe winter as Oklahoma ever gets. The first killing autumn frost usually arrives by November 2nd and the last one in spring by March 24th to April 9th—only five months out of the twelve when the most tender plant would be nipped if left out over night.

Even the winds of Oklahoma are a blessing. High breezes drive away microbes. They may cause the mistress of the house to fume because dust can't be kept out of the parlor; but they also make her rejoice when, the storm subsiding, it is succeeded by days of absolute atmospheric gentleness. The winds blow up rains, too, and the rains make everybody and everything happy.

Oklahoma Facts.

Governor Barnes' report for the year 1900 is splendidly compiled with interesting reading and scenery of farms and public institutions, from which the following is taken:

The present area of Oklahoma is 38,715 square miles, or over 19,000,000 acres. The territory lies between 96 degrees, 30 min. and 100 degrees west longitude, being in the same belt as central Kansas and Texas.

Ninety-five per cent of the population

are American born and the percentage of illiteracy is less than in thirty-five states and territories.

Taxes are lower than in most states of the Union, the total Territorial levy for 1900 is 5.15 mills.

The total indebtedness of the Territory is \$279,054.18.

The net proceeds to the Territory from leasing lands from June 30, 1890, to June 30, 1901, is \$833,554.32.

The amount of distributions per capita of school population of such fund has increased from eighty cents in 1892 to \$1.13 in 1900.

There are only 163 vacant quarter sections of school land in the Territory but there are 573,385 acres of vacant land in the territory subject to homestead entry.

The taxable valuation for the year 1900 is \$50,000,000 on \$135,000,000 of real worth. One fourth of Oklahoma's population of 400,000 are in the public schools. This does not include 2,000 young men and women in the higher institutions of learning.

There are in active operation in the Territory seventy-nine Territorial or State banks and eleven National Banks.

There are 900 miles of railway in the territory.

The wheat crop of the territory for

1900 is 25,000,000 bushels. The corn crop for 1900 will reach 70,000,000 bushels.

The cotton crop for 1900 will exceed 150,000 bales. The oats crop for 1900 is 12,000,000 bushels.

The castor bean crop for 1900 is 150,000 bushels and of peanute 75,000 bushels. Over 400 car loads of melons were shipped from the territory last year.

The average yield of kaffir corn was from sixty to ninety bushels, of broom corn from one-fourth to one-half ton per acre of the cured product.

The number of live stock returned for assessment for the year 1900 was 243,103 horses; 49,525 mules and asses, 990,544 cattle, 43,474 sheep and 245,431 swine.

The products from farm, factory and mines for the year 1900 was in aggregate \$75,000,000.

KIOWA AND COMANCHE.

Governor C. M. Barnes, in his report for the year ending June 30, 1900, has the following to say of the Kiowa and Comanche and Apache and the Wichita reservations:

INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

There has been no change in the Indian reservations of Oklahoma during the past year, and there are still within

the Territory lands in Indian reservations as follows:

acres.

Kansas.....	100,137
Kiowa and Comanche ..	2,968,893
Osage	1,470,068
Otoe	129,113
Ponca	26,328
Wichita, etc.,	743,610

Total 54,438,139

The Wichita and Kiowa and Comanche lands have been treated for and are soon to open, and will likely be the last great opening of the lands in the southwest, as the other reservations, except the Osage are small and will be mostly taken up by allotments. The Osage tribe own their reservation in fee simple, and it seems likely that when they take their allotments they will sell the balance of the land themselves.

The passage of the act by Congress approved June 6, 1900, ratifying the treaty with the Kiowa and Apache Indians and providing for the opening of their reservation to settlement within a year from that date, has attracted much attention to that country and the mail of the executive office is daily loaded down with inquiries about the reservation and the opening, coming from every state and territory in the Union, and even

from foreign countries. So great is the interest manifested at this early day that I am led to believe that the rush into that country when it opens to settlement will be even greater than the many remarkable races for homes in the other portions of the Territory.

The Kiowa, Comanche and Apache reservations lie in the southwestern part of the Territory, is about sixty miles square and contains 2,968,893 acres of land.

The treaty with the Indians and the law ratifying the same provide that before the reservation is open to settlement land shall be deducted as follows:

Fort Sill Reservation	60,000
Agency Reservation, about	3,000
School and church reservations ..	1,600
Indian pasture	480,000
Indian allotments	464,000
School and college lands	329,877
Special allotments	3,840

Total reserved 1,340,317

This will leave 1,614,076 acres for settlers. Of this probably one-fourth will be mineral or waste lands, leaving about 8,000 quarter sections of desirable land for settlers, the greater portion of them suited to general farming and stock raising.

For years the white people of the

southwest have looked upon this beautiful and picturesque reservation with longing eyes, and the zealous manner in which it has been guarded by the Indian agents and the Indians has but served to increase the desire to possess what appeared to many to be a veritable land of milk and honey.

The rich bottom lands of the Washita Valley, producing magnificent crops of wheat and corn; the fertile lands bordering many other streams, the beautiful undulating plains stretching away to the Red river on the south and west, and the magnificent mountain parks indeed offer an inviting field for the agriculturist; but a thorough inspection of the entire reservation shows much land that is alone suitable for grazing, and much more that is absolutely waste, while many thousands of acres on the mountains will be absolutely valueless except for such minerals as may be found there. A careful examination of the land over a large portion of the reservation convinces me that about one-half of the land which will be left for settlers will be desirable farming land, the rest being suited for pasture and stock feed, with a considerable area of wholly waste land. The land that is suited for farming, however, is of the very best, and within a few years this

reservation will be as thickly populated and as prosperous as any other portion of the Territory, producing crops of the many products so successfully grown throughout all Oklahoma.

While there are rich valleys and beautiful parks scattered all over the reservation, the largest bodies of uniform agricultural land lie east of a line passing north and south at the western limit of the Fort Sill military reservation. The northeastern quarter of the reservation contains much good land, but is somewhat broken by a chain of hills. The southeastern quarter is mostly undulating prairie, fertile and unbroken. The southwest quarter of the reservation is mostly high and rolling except in valleys of the Red river. Any of the upland will produce good crops of wheat, but much of this part is best adapted to pasture. In the northwest quarter is some of the very finest land in the valleys of the streams and in the parks of the Wichita mountains, which occupy much of this portion.

The reservation is the best watered in the Territory. Large rivers bound it on three sides and hundreds of streams cross it in every direction. Most of the streams head in the mountains and are clear, pure, cool spring water, flowing swiftly over beds of gravel and abund-



FARMYARD SCENE, CLEVELAND COUNTY.



FLOCK OF SHEEP IN CLEVELAND COUNTY.



By courtesy of the Santa Fe Route.

CATTLE FEEDING, NEAR MULHALL.



By courtesy of the Santa Fe Route.

THEY ARE THE PICTURE OF HEALTH.

ing in fish. There are hundreds of fine springs, several being among the largest in the west, and good water can be found anywhere at a depth of from 20 to 40 feet.

The rainfall is abundant in all parts of the reservation, the official record at Fort Sill showing an average fall of 30 inches for the past nine years. The climate is delightful and invigorating.

Buffalo, grama, bluestem, sage and mesquite grass cover the entire reservation with a rich mat of green, making it the stock raiser's paradise, little shelter or feed beyond that provided by nature being needed. The reservation is fairly well timbered, all streams being lined with trees and some quite extensive forests of oak and mesquite being found in the mountains, also walnut, persimmon, cottonwood, pecan and some ash and cedar.

The greater portion of the Indians upon this reservation have built houses, made some few improvements, and as they will in the majority of cases select their allotments where they have built, they will take up all of the Washita valley and many of the other choicest portions of the reservation with the best water and timber.

WICHITA MOUNTAINS.

The Wichita mountains are gigantic

piles of granite and other rock pushed up through the prairie in the northwestern portion of the reservation. They cover an area of about 12 by 30 miles in extent, and abound in fine springs, beautiful flowing streams, richest of valleys and magnificent scenery. There have long been stories of rich mineral deposits in these hills guarded by the Indians. There have been reports of the discovery of traces of old Spanish mines, and many claims of rich discoveries of mineral, but unfortunately none are well authenticated.

When it became known that the law ratifying the treaty extended the mining laws over the reservation many prospectors rushed in and though they were allowed to work unmolested several weeks none of them appear to have made any rich finds. It is certain that of the many who have prospected the streams none have found any pay dirt. There are veins of quartz in the mountains that promise well in both gold and silver, but time and capital will be required to develop them.

But whether the precious metals are found in paying quantity or not, the mountains are rich in minerals, and the reservation is destined to become one of the most valuable sections of Oklahoma.

Early army officers who explored the

country report indications of copper, cobalt, lead, zinc, and iron, and late investigation discloses the presence of all of these as well as beds of coal. Near Fort Sill are remarkable deposits of liquid asphaltum, and at several places it constantly oozes from the ground. There are several oil springs in the mountains, and one from which natural gas constantly bubbles, while oil has been discovered at a number of places while digging for water. The finest of mineral springs abound and these mountains will at an early date be noted health and pleasure resorts.

The general altitude of the country about the mountains is 2,000 feet and the peaks rise from 300 to 1,000 feet above this, many of them great gigantic piles of granite with all the fantastic shapes and formations of cliffs, gorges and precipices to be seen in the Rockies. The scenery in many places is equal to anything to be seen in the mountain states, and the view of the Wichitas from the Rock Island trains passing across the reservation is as beautiful as that of the Rockies from Denver.

While thousands of people are looking toward this reservation and anxiously awaiting its opening, and I myself am most desirous of seeing its ear-

ly transformation from a great cattle pasture into busy, progressive communities, constituting several additional counties of the Territory, I can not but feel that unless the opening can come as early as April 1, it would be better to postpone it until fall, as it is a serious mistake for people to try to inaugurate any farming in a country so far south late in the spring. A spring opening much after April 1 will leave the people to get through a year and a half before they can have a crop to use or market, and in a new and untried country this means much suffering and hardship to the settlers.

WICHITA RESERVATION

Much interest is also manifested in the Wichita reservation which was treated for in 1891 and ratified in 1895, and it is desirable for the best interests of the Territory that the allotting of lands begun several years ago should be completed and the reservation opened at an early date. These lands which are designated as County "I" on the map, north of the eastern part of the Kiowa and Comanche country, are 743,610 acres in extent. The Canadian river bounds the reservation on the north and the Washita on the south, and numerous small streams traverse it throughout. The

valleys are broad and fertile, and the uplands are rolling prairie, nearly all of which is suited to diversified farming. Cotton, cane, beets, potatoes, corn, wheat, melons, and all kinds of vegetables flourish equally well here, and when the land is opened settlers can obtain forms unexcelled anywhere in the United States. When the Indian allotments, school and college and waste lands are deducted there will still be left about 2,000 farms for white settlers, the greater part of it excellent agricultural land.

Laws.

The Honorable John W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior, having endorsed Morgan's Manual of the United States Homestead Townsite and Mining Laws, I have quoted from it as it is a valuable compilation of law and contains facts invaluable to those seeking homes on the public domain.

MINING LAWS IN FORCE.

That should any of said lands allotted to said Indians, or opened to settlement under this Act, contain valuable mineral deposits, such mineral deposits shall be open to location and entry, under the existing mining laws of the United States, upon the passage of this Act,

and the mineral laws of the United States are hereby extended over said lands.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

The homestead privilege is conferred by section 2289, U. S. Revised Statutes. This section, together with sections 2290 and 2301, were amended by act of congress approved March 3, 1891, to read as follows.

Section 5. That Section 2289 and 2290 in said chapter numbered 5, of the Revised Statutes, be and the same are hereby, amended, so that they shall read as follows:

“Sec. 2289. Every person who is the head of a family or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, or who has filed his declaration of intention to become such, as required by the naturalization laws, shall be entitled to enter one-quarter section or a less quantity, of unappropriated public lands to be located in a body in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands; but no person who is the proprietor of more than 160 acres of land in any state or territory shall acquire any right under the homestead law. And every person owning and residing on land may, under the provisions of this section, enter other land lying contiguous to his

land which shall not, with the land so already owned and occupied, exceed in the aggregate 160 acres.

Sec. 2290. That any person applying to enter land under the preceding section shall first make and subscribe before the proper officer and file in the proper land office an affidavit that he or she is the head of a family, or is over twenty-one years of age, and that such application is honestly and in good faith made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not for the benefit of any other person, persons or corporation, and that he or she will faithfully and honestly endeavor to comply with all the requirements, residence and cultivation necessary to acquire title to the land applied for; that he or she is not acting as agent for any person, corporation or syndicate in making such entry, nor in collusion with any person, corporation or syndicate to give them the benefit of the land entered, or any part thereof or the timber thereon; that he or she does not apply to enter the same for the purpose of speculation, but in good faith to obtain a home for himself or herself, and that he or she has not directly or indirectly made, and will not make, any agreement or contract in any way or manner, with any person or persons, corporation or syndicate whatso-

ever, by which the title which he or she might acquire from the government of the United States should inure, in whole or in part, to the benefit of any person, except himself or herself; and upon filing such affidavit with the register or receiver on payment of \$5 when the entry is not more than 80 acres, and on payment of \$10 when the entry is for more than 80 acres, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the amount of land specified."

In addition to the fee of \$15 for an 80 tract and \$10 for 160 acres, there is also charged at the time of entry a "commission" of \$2 on an 80 acre tract and \$4 on 160 acres. Therefore, an entryman must pay \$7 fees and commission on 80 acres and \$14 on 160 acres. At the time of making final proof which means the time one makes the proof of his residence and improvements necessary to acquire title, he must also pay for 80 acres, additional fees and commissions of \$2, and for 160 acres \$4, additional fees and commissions. With some exceptions the above applies to Oklahoma lands and a large number of states.

Any bona fide settler under the pre-emption homestead, or other settlement law shall have the right to transfer, by warranty against his own acts, any por-

tion of his claim for church, cemetery or school purposes, or for the right of way of railroad, canals, reservoirs, or ditches for irrigation or drainage across it; and the transfer for such public purposes shall in no way vitiate the right to complete and perfect the title of his claim.

HOW TO INITIATE HOMESTEAD RIGHT.

There are two ways by which to initiate a right to a tract of land under the homestead law. There are, first, by Entry; second, by Settlement. To these might be added, third, the right given to the ex-Union soldiers and sailors, to initiate their claims by filing, in person, or by agent, a Declaratory statement. These will be treated in the order named.

HOMESTEAD BY ENTRY.

To make an entry one must make an application at the proper land office, accompanied by proper affidavits showing his qualifications to make homestead entry, and pay the fees and commissions, which in Oklahoma are for 160 acres, \$14, for 80 acres, \$7, and for 40 acres, \$6. It is very important that entry papers be correctly made.

The oath required as shown by amend-

ed Section 2290, modified to correspond to special statutes applicable to Oklahoma.

EXAMINATION OF THE LAND.

It is not necessary to examine the land before making homestead entry, except entries upon lands held to be mineral lands: By Act approved March 3, 1891, (see index Act March 3, 1891,) the lands in Oklahoma were declared to be non-mineral lands. Hence as a rule lands in Oklahoma may be entered without first viewing the lands. But by Act of Congress, approved June 6, 1900, opening the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache lands to settlement, the mining laws of the United States were extended over these lands, and following the ordinary rule in such cases, persons desiring to make homestead entries of these lands will be required to make non-mineral affidavit, which is in substance to the effect that a personal examination of the land has been made, and that there are no indication of minerals on the land.

WHERE TO MAKE ENTRY.

Prior to act of May 26, 1890, (10 L. D. 688) the entryman must go in person before the Register and Receiver at the land office and make the homestead affidavits, unless the family of the applicant or some member thereof was actually residing on the land and the appli-

cant being prevented by reason of distance, bodily infirmity or other good cause from personal attendance at the district land office.

By the act of April 26, 1890, referred to above the law was amended by striking out the provision requiring the family of applicant or some member thereof to be actually residing on the land.

By said act, section 2294 U. S. Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

"In any case in which the applicant for the benefit of the homestead * * * law is prevented by reason of distance, bodily infirmity or other good cause, from personal attendance at the district land office, he or she may make the affidavit required by law before any commissioner of the United States circuit court or the clerk of a court of record for the county in which the land is situated and transmit the same with the fee and commission to the Register and Receiver."

The Department of the Interior has held that under the above statute Probate Judges, being their own clerks are qualified to administer the oath, in homestead affidavits in proper cases, coming under the above statute. Under section 2, act of Congress, approved March 2, 1895, "United States Court Commissioners," appointed by the chief justice of the territorial supreme court, are author-

ized to administer oaths under the above section, the same as United States circuit court commissioners.

WHO CAN MAKE HOMESTEAD ENTRY.

Every person who is the head of the family or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, who is a citizen of the United States or who has declared his intention to become such, may make homestead entry in Oklahoma, providing he does not own 160 acres of land, and has not before made homestead entry or filed soldier's declaratory statement. The general rule is that the right is forever exhausted by making one homestead entry or filing one declaratory statement, but there are exceptions to this rule.

A person under twenty-one years of age, but who is the head of a family is a qualified entryman. A widow, who as the heir of her deceased husband is holding her husband's claim, entered prior to his death, may make an entry in her own right. The wife of a helpless, paralytic is the head of a family and as such may make entry.

Service in the army or navy of the United States in the war of the rebellion, for a period of ninety days, entitles one to make a homestead entry without regard to age or citizenship. R. S. U. S.,

section 2304. If the soldier be dead his widow, and if she be dead then his minor heirs, by guardian duly appointed and credited at the Department in Washington, may make homestead entry.

A married woman, the head of a family or one deserted by her husband, is a qualified homesteader.

WHO CAN MAKE ENTRY IN THE KIOWA AND COMANCHE LANDS?

Generally, any person may make homestead entry of the lands in the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache country, who is qualified to make entry under the homestead law.

SIMULTANEOUS APPLICATION.

It sometimes happens that two persons apply to enter land at the same time, in which case the rule is as follows:

First. Where neither party has improvements on the land the right of entry should be awarded to the highest bidder.

Second. When one has actual settlement and improvements, and the other has not it should be awarded to the actual settler.

Third. Where both allege settlement and improvements, an investigation must be had and the right of entry awarded to the one who shows prior actual settlement and substantial im-

provements so as to be noticed on the ground to any competitor.

ENTRY AN APPROPRIATION.

The entry of the land is an appropriation of it. It is thereby segregated from the public domain. It is not subject to entry or valid settlement by another, and the entryman acquires an inchoate right—an equity in the land which can not be defeated, except by failure on the part of the entryman, to comply with the law, provided, of course, that the land was not appropriated prior to the entry by settlement of another.

HOMESTEAD BY SETTLEMENT.

Having considered the first method, viz: By entry, we will now consider the second method of initiating a homestead right, viz: By settlement.

Prior to May 14. 1880, it was only by entry that a homestead right to a tract of land could be initiated.

The third section of the act approved on that date, provided:

Sec. 3. That any settler who has settled, or who shall hereafter settle on any of the public lands of the United States, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, with the intention of claiming the same under the homestead law, shall be allowed the same time to file his homestead application and perfect his original entry in the United States land office, as is

allowed to settlers under the preemption laws.

By reference to the pre-emption law, U. S. R. S. section 2265, we find that the settler has three months from date of his settlement in which to make his filing. Therefore under act of May 14, 1880, a homestead settler has three months from date of his settlement in which to make his entry and his rights relate back to date of settlement.

By settlement one acquires an inchoate interest in the land—of equal importance and validity of an entry—which his heirs inherit in case of death before entry.

MAKE ENTRY WITHIN THREE MONTHS.

It is very important that the entry be made within three months from date of settlement. A failure to make entry within three months from date of settlement, will open the land to the next settler or claimant who has complied with the law. Sickness, poverty, distance, neglect, oversight, mistake, unexpected delay—in short no excuse has been accepted by the department, providing there is a valid adverse claim has attached either by settlement or entry.

RESIDENCE TO FOLLOW.

The settler should then proceed within a reasonable time—within thirty days

if possible—to establish his actual residence upon the land. If the settler has a family he should remove his family to the claim with him, but if his circumstances are such that he cannot take his family to the claim with him, he should go to the claim himself, prepare a home for his family and have his family follow him as soon as practicable. If a settler makes entry shortly after his initiatory acts of settlement and there is another person claiming the land by virtue of settlement, he should establish residence on the land as soon as possible. He should not take six months in which to establish his residence on the land, after entry. To do so would probably be held an abandonment of his settlement right, and his rights would be held to attach only from entry. The entry being subsequent to the settlement of the other claimant, would be inferior, and thus the entryman, who in fact made the first settlement, would lose the land, by reason of not following his settlement with residence within reasonable time.

NO FREE HOMES.

“The provisions of the free homestead law do not apply to the Kiowa and Wichita lands. The ‘free homes’ law passed May 17, 1900, only applies to lands which had been opened to settlement prior to

the passage of that act. I think it is generally believed that within a few years the 'free homes' law will be extended so as to take in the Kiowa and Wichita reservations."

THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' LAW.

"The following is a copy of the law in regard to honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors of the late war, and also the provisions in regard to those who failed to secure a title in fee to a homestead under existing laws:

" 'And provided further, that the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors of the late Civil war, as defined and described in sections 2304 and 2305 of the revised statutes, shall not be abridged.

" 'And provided further, that any person who, having attempted to, but for any cause failed, to secure a title in fee to a homestead under existing laws, or who made entry under what is known as the commuted provision of the homestead law, shall be qualified to make a homestead entry upon said lands.

" 'And provided further, that any qualified entryman having lands adjoining the land herein ceded, whose original entry embraces less than 160 acres in all, shall have the right to enter so much of the lands by this agreement ceded and lying contiguous to his said entry, as

shall, with the land already entered, make in the aggregate 160 acres, said land to be taken upon the same conditions as are required of other entrymen.'

" 'The rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors are preserved entitling them to file a declaratory statement by agent, and in addition thereto are entitled to a credit on homestead settlement of the time of service in the army or navy during the civil war. We deem it proper, in this connection, to say that while these rights are preserved, nevertheless no advantage in time of filing or settlement is accorded any person. A soldier's declaratory will only hold if filed on land prior to the actual settlement of the land by another.

" 'The advantage of the soldier being that he is not, like others, compelled to be present and file or settle in person, but can remain wherever he may reside and await the result of the action of his agent. We deem it proper to say for the benefit of the old soldier, if he desires to make entry of any of these lands that he should in person be present for the reason that every person has the right to enter land either by filing at the land office or by actual occupancy of the land. The rush for these lands will undoubtedly be so great that it is

safe to predict most of its being taken by actual settlement.' ”

VETERANS OF THE SPANISH WAR.

“The following is a copy of the act in reference to homestead entrymen who enlisted or served in the army during the war with Spain:

“That in every case in which a settler on the public lands of the United States under the homestead law enlists or is actually engaged in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States as a private soldier, officer, seaman, or marine, during the existing war with Spain, or during any other war in which the United States may be engaged, his services therein shall, in the administration of the homestead laws, be construed to be equivalent to all intents and purposes to residence and cultivation for the same length of time upon the tract entered or settled upon; and hereafter no contest shall be initiated on the ground of abandonment, nor allegation of abandonment, sustained against any such settler, unless it shall be alleged in the preliminary affidavit or affidavits of contest, and proved at the hearing in cases hereafter initiated, that the settler's alleged absence from the land was not due to his employment in such service; provided, that if such settler shall be discharged on account of wounds re-

ceived or disability incurred in the line of duty, then the time of his enlistment shall be deducted from the required length of residence without reference to the time of actual service; provided further, that no patent shall issue to any homestead settler who has not resided upon, improved and cultivated his homestead for a period of at least one year after he shall have commenced his improvements.'

"The commissioner of the general land office has given notice that no person will be permitted to settle upon the lands in the Kiowa and Wichita reservations until after the allotments to the Indians have been made and after the proclamation of the President is issued."

ABOUT THE SALE OF LOTS.

"A new plan is provided for the sale of those lots. They are to be sold at public auction and the proceeds used in erecting courthouses and in making roads and building bridges and in making other public improvements.'

"How will the lands be opened?"

"That will be decided later. The manner of opening will be presented in the President's proclamation and in the rules and regulations of the department. Several plans of opening have been suggested. I think nearly everybody is anxious to avoid the racing. The scenes at for-

mer openings in Oklahoma should be sufficient to cause the government to adopt a new plan and personally I would like to see the lot 2 plan adopted. This would place everybody on the same basis and much trouble that otherwise might result be averted."

The Last Frontier.

There's a song in the air, an odor on the
breeze,
Breathing beauty of the midland 'twixt
two great seas;
Long a distant dream of mind, its day is
drawing near,
'Tis the magic, mystic land of The Last
Frontier.

There's a song in the heart, a glinting 'o
the eye
That tells an untold tale to common
passers by;
Of the wood-bird sweetly singing, so
near, oh near,
When the bugle-note is calling The Last
Frontier.

There's a note in the voice of homeless,
wand'ring man
Like the "lost word" of the ancients
who felt life's ban—
The sad note of longing sung thru the
burdened years,
'Tis now the glad note of calling The
Last Frontier.

The "miracle" will be wrought on that
last great day
When the highlands be free and the low-
lands have sway;

Then the song on the south wind, swelling
out full and clear,
Will be the song of the thousands, The
Last Frontier.

—K. Paul Rathbun.

The above verses written by a lady residing at Cloud Chief, O. T., first saw the light in the January number of "The Last Frontier," a semi-monthly published by the Frontier Publishing Co., at Oklahoma City. Every person interested in the Kiowa, Comanche country and Western Trail history should send them fifty cents for a six months' subscription, as it occupies a unique field. I am gratefully indebted to the publishers for favors extended, and also to Charles A. Drake, Esq., for valuable data.

PHILIP L. ALEXANDRE.

HOW TO SUCCEED IN SECURING A CLAIM IN THE KIOWA & COMANCHE COUNTRY

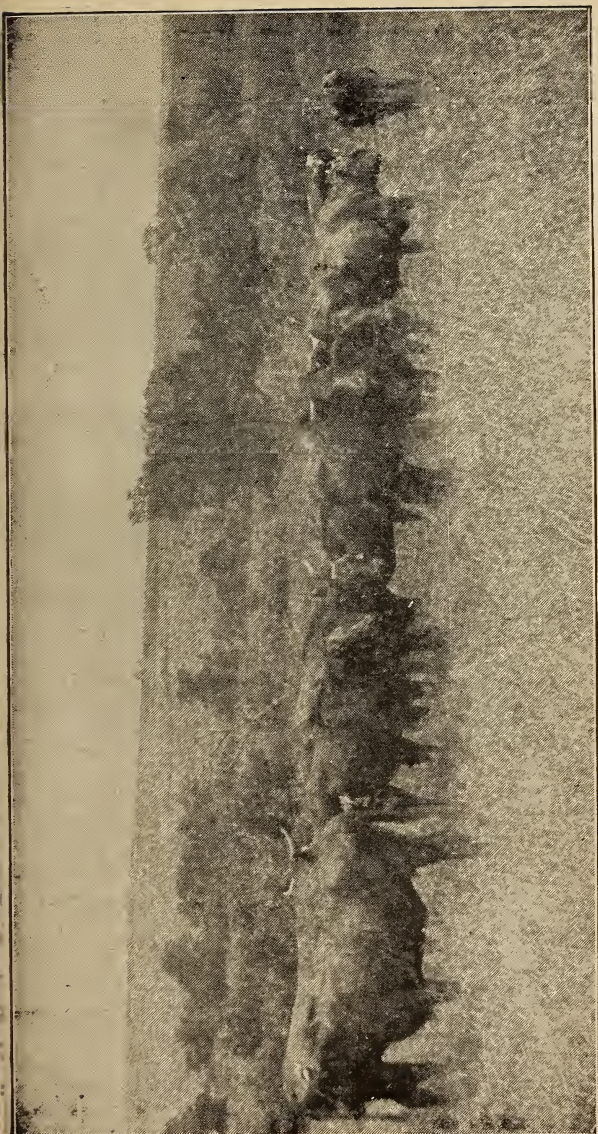
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Will answer this question correctly. It is a book that has passed through Five Editions, and 20,000 copies have been sold. It has been indorsed by the highest authority and is recognized as absolute authority. No one going to the new country can afford to do without it. Price with fine sectional map \$1.

THE KIOWA CHIEF

Is a newspaper edited by the author of Morgan's Manual and is devoted to news and information, news and practical knowledge about the new lands to open. It will contain the proclamation fixing date of opening. One year, \$1; six months, 60 cts. Subscribe for it and keep posted. Will send Morgan's Manual, Map and the Chief six months all for \$1.50. :: :: :: :: ::

A D D R E S S
DICK T. MORGAN
P E R R Y O . T .



By courtesy of the Santa Fe Route.

CATTLE SCENE NEAR MULHALL.



EVEN THE COWBOYS LIKE THEM!



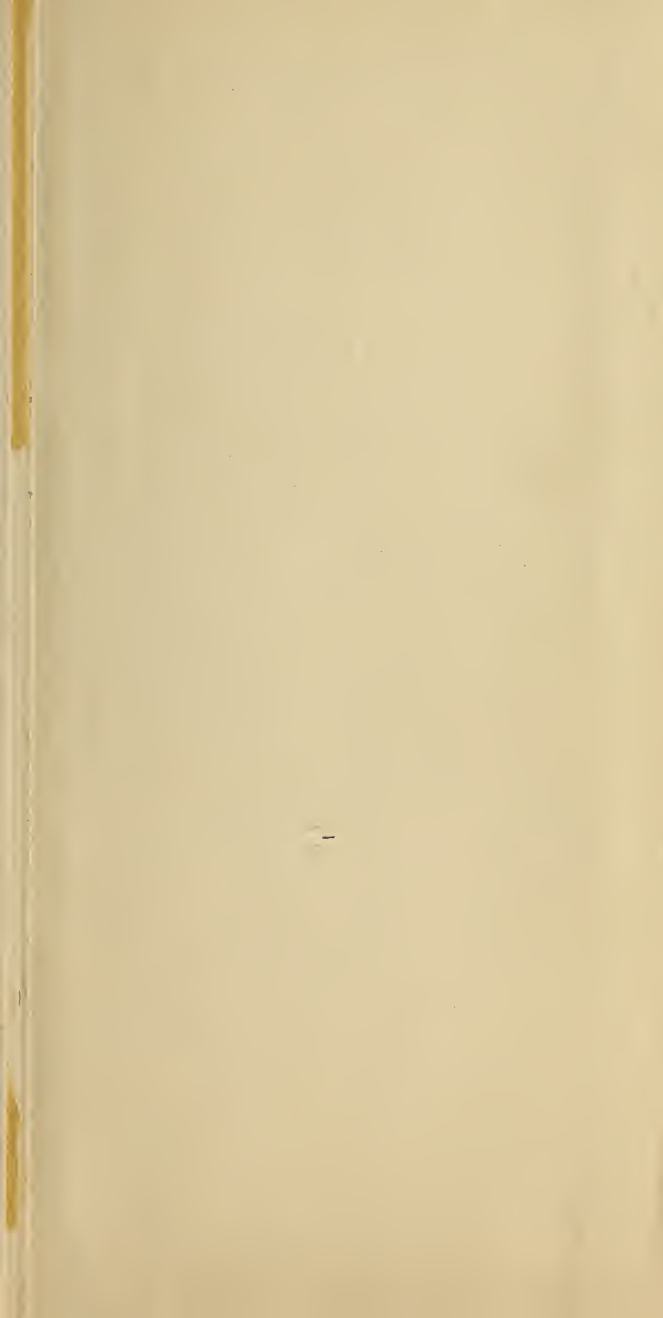
SCENE AT OKLAHOMA STREET FAIR.



By courtesy of the Santa Fe Route.

420 ACRES OF MELONS--101 RANCH.

— 101 RANCH —



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